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Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

MARGINAL COLUMN

By ARTHUR SAUL SUPER

IN this violent world of power politics in which we live one is sometimes inclined to doubt the advantages of being too highly civilized. Indeed this sort of doubt is not a new thing. It can be found lurking behind even one of the most famous texts in the Bible, where it will be recalled God addresses the people of Israel and tells them that just because He has chosen them out of all the nations of the earth, therefore he will visit upon them all their iniquities. Man's first impulse is to destroy those who appear to preach a doctrine which is so sane, simple and civilized as to make them feel uncomfortable in their complacent primitive grossness. That has been the fate of most advanced social reformers. It was certainly a constant in Jewish history throughout the darkest eras of the Middle Ages. When all Europe was being decimated by the Black Death the Jews escaped because of their isolation and the hygienic practices which flowed automatically from the religious law under which they lived. Far from being understood and emulated however their reward was to be blamed for the plague; their very immunity being cited as proof of their guilt. In more modern times the Nazis had a special hatred of the Jews not just because anti-Semitism was the basis of their platform but because the ideas that Judaism had given the world were in direct antipathy to everything Hitlerism wanted to achieve in its revolution against the West.

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THE present flowering of the communion of ideas between Israel and France derives from two parallel sources. One is, of course, a similarity of experience in having encountered the implacable hostility of the Moslem world and, incidentally, in the interests of power politics, the cold shoulder and isolation of their natural allies in the West who seek to appease that world at any cost. The other is a community of ideas and ideals which must bring the two nations into increasingly closer contact. Like the Jews of history the French in the development of all that forms a civilization have been marked by one specifically recognizable characteristic. They never, at any time, lose sight of the spiritual aims which should guide, direct and colour every aspect of everyday life. With the Jews this specific was a sense of justice; with the French perhaps it might be described as the love and veneration of liberty. But when one raises any of the great spiritual notions to the absolute they all fuse into reflections of the spirit behind all matter. Liberty, equality and fraternity, understood in their widest ramifications, are so completely interdependent that they must be the aspects of the same thing and in this sense are indistinguishable from that justice which it has been the Jewish mission through eternity to pursue.

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THESE qualities which have been roughly defined are not, of course, the exclusive possession either of Israelis, who represent the Jews living their ideals as a coherent polity, or of the French. They enter into the life of all nations which claim to be civilized. But the play of events has made them a more potent and recognizable factor in Israel and France. And so both countries have much in common and this community of interest and experience makes close interchange of their ideas very much more worth-while. For this reason the French Parliamentary delegation which arrived in Israel yesterday will be given more than a formal welcome. The delegation will be received as brethren of the spirit as well as as representatives of a nation which was not afraid to risk an increase in its dangerous isolation in order to stand against its own natural allies in defence of what it thought was the just cause of Israel. Such applications of principle to political decisions are unfortunately rare today and becoming rarer. That is why what France has done is so highly valued in Israel and why the men representing her democracy will be our honoured guests.

Tel Aviv, January 28.

U.N. Group Reviewing Man-Made Radiation

UNITED NATIONS, Monday (Reuter). — The 15-member U.N. Scientific Committee, which includes British, American and Soviet scientists, met today to review the effects of nuclear radiation on mankind.

The Committee was set up by the General Assembly two years ago and asked to report by July 1, 1958. But the Assembly decided last year to ask the Committee for its report earlier than the July deadline.

RIOTERS DEMAND PARTITION

Cypriot Turks Clash With British Troops

NICOSIA, Monday. — A curfew was imposed on the Turkish quarter of Nicosia's old Walled city today after a nine-hour riot by Turks demanding partition — one of the worst outbreaks the island has ever seen.

Groups of Turkish youths and teen-age girls heavily stoned British troops and police. The stoning continued for more than an hour, though many tear-gas volleys were fired.

Eleven police, including an English officer, were injured and taken to hospital, it was officially stated. About 20 more security men had cuts and bruises. Turkish casualties are believed to exceed 40, including 17 girls.

The demonstration apparently began with celebrations following a midnight rumour that Britain had agreed to partition the island and that Mr. Selwyn Lloyd had signed an undertaking to this effect in Ankara.

The demonstrators, carrying banners and Turkish flags, assembled in the Turkish quarter of Nicosia and shouted "Partition is ours," "Out with Governor Foot" and "Long Live Harding."

Anti-British Turn

This afternoon, however, the demonstrations turned into riots and took a sharp anti-British turn, due to the attempts of the security forces to contain the demonstration and later, to the accidental death of a Turkish woman run over by a British Army Landrover forcing its way through a crowd. None of today's rioting appeared to be directed against Greek Cypriots.

Turkish leaders who earlier attempted to talk the mobs into dispersing were ignored by demonstrators, who shouted back that Greek Cypriots had been permitted to demonstrate when Greek prisoners were released in the Governor's Christmas amnesty.

Rioters singled out British soldiers for gang attacks with sticks and stones.

In a clash in Ataturk Square police fired tear-gas shells at demonstrators from a high building. Some of them were hurled back at the military police.

Near the square, rioters set fire to three police vehicles and smashed a B.B.C. television car.

In Ankara, Anglo-Turkish talks on Cyprus overshadowed the four-day meeting of the Baghdad Pact Ministerial Council which began today (see Column 9).

The Governor of Cyprus, Sir Hugh Foot, was summoned to Ankara to advise the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, who is believed to be trying to win Turkish adherence to new and still undisclosed British proposals for a Cyprus settlement. It is generally believed that they are based on a period of self-government for the island following which Cypriot Greeks and Turks would have the right of self-determination.

(Reuter, UP)

Bitar Still Discussing Union Plan in Cairo

Salah Bitar, the Syrian Foreign Minister, yesterday had another intensive round of talks with Abdul Nasser and his chief political adviser, Ali Sabry, on plans for the projected merger of the two countries.

Bitar and Sabry met for three hours in the morning, and in the evening the two conferred with Nasser for another five hours. No details of the talks were released.

On Sunday, Nasser met with a group of 32 American journalists who are on a world tour, and told them that "all has been agreed concerning Egyptian-Syrian union." He said that there are certain details to be finalized but agreement has been reached "on everything" and the union will take place shortly.

He told the Americans that by accepting Soviet aid, Egypt defended herself against a drift to Communism. "When people have bread they do not turn to Communism. We took money to combat Communism," he explained.

It was announced in Cairo that a joint Egyptian-Syrian committee has been formed to implement a plan to send Egyptian peasants to settle in Syria. Full accord has been reached on this project, which was stated to be of great benefit to both countries.

(Cairo Radio, Reuter)

Israel Sees Merger As Mainly 'Propaganda'

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The highly-touted Syrian-Egyptian merger is seen in official quarters in Jerusalem as more of a propaganda weapon timed to embarrass the Baghdad Pact meeting in Ankara than a realistic move to establish a new geo-political entity.

The Israel attitude toward the union will be formed only after the real intentions of the Syrians and Egyptians are known. A distinction is being carefully drawn in official quarters between a declaration of intent to form the union and actual union. The latter may not necessarily follow the former, it is said.

It was also felt that Israel would not be directly affected by a declaration of merger. Real danger would, however, be seen in a movement of Egyptian troops to the Syrian-Israel border, for example. This would then be a threat to the Middle East as a whole, and would have to be treated as such.

Summit Seen Closer if Ground Prepared at Diplomatic Level

MOSCOW, Monday (UP). — Diplomatic quarters considered an East-West summit conference much closer last night if the U.S. will accept its preparation through diplomatic channels rather than a Foreign Ministers session.

This was the first unofficial reaction to U.S. Presidential Press Secretary James C. Hagerty's statement that President Eisenhower will accept summit talks if the agenda is agreed in advance. It was midnight when the news reached here and no official reaction could be expected for some time, but previous statements by Communist Party Leader Nikita Khrushchev gave a firm indication of the expected Soviet feeling.

Mr. Hagerty said in a CBS-TV programme, "Face the Nation," that President Eisenhower would like to have "a serious, honest" summit meeting with Russia to thresh out issues threatening world peace. He said the only condition the U.S. would place in the path of such a meeting would be an advance agreement with Russia on the questions to be discussed by Mr. Eisenhower and the others heads of government.

Underscores Ike

Then underscoring a point made previously by the President, Mr. Hagerty said that this would be worked out through regular diplomatic channels and a Foreign Ministers meeting.

Mr. Khrushchev has declared that the Soviet Union has no desire for a preparatory conference of Foreign Ministers. The feeling persists that the Russians have no desire to negotiate with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. Mr. Khrushchev's latest speech on the subject, released yesterday, firmly opposed the policies of Mr. Dulles but treated President Eisenhower quite delicately.

The immediate assessment here was that if an agenda can be agreed through diplomatic channels, there will be an early summit conference.

The arrival in Washington yesterday of U.S. Ambassador to Russia Llewelly Thompson was considered likely to facilitate such preparations if the U.S. is willing to make them on this level.

At least on the Embassy level, a certain amount of optimism was reported among the Americans that top-level talks can be arranged. There was little doubt that such a conference is a major aim—if not the major aim—of Soviet policy today.

Diplomatic assessment in London was that prospects for a summit conference this year have moved much closer now. These quarters pointed out that all European governments are committed in favour of summit talks and that public opinion decisively favours them.

U.S., Russia Sign Cultural Accord

WASHINGTON, Monday (Reuter). — The U.S. and the Soviet Union today signed an agreement on cultural exchanges.

The agreement provides for exchanges in radio and television broadcasts and showing of films, and for a wide exchange over the next two years in the cultural, technical, and educational fields.

Turkish Bank Group Arrives in Moscow

MOSCOW, Monday (Reuter). — A delegation from the Turkish Sumerbank arrived here today, and was met at Vnukova Airport by the Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Technoexport Organization.

According to Moscow Radio, a delegation spokesman said, "We shall have talks with Technoexport representatives on the delivery of various equipment."

Muennich Heads Budapest Gov't As Kadar Quits

VIENNA, Monday (Reuter). — The Hungarian National Assembly today elected Dr. Ferenc Muennich as Prime Minister in succession to Mr. Janos Kadar, who announced his resignation, the Hungarian news agency MTI reported.

Dr Muennich, 71, has been First Deputy Premier in the Kadar Government.

The new First Premier is Mr. Antal Apro.

Mr. Kadar, announcing his resignation, said he would concentrate on his task as First Secretary of the Communist Party. The Assembly also appointed him a Minister of State.

Dr. Muennich's appointment was made on Mr. Kadar's proposal. The outgoing Premier also said he would be willing to remain a Minister of State to help in government work.

In a two-hour speech, the Premier also asked Parliament to approve the resignation of Mr. Gyula Kallai as Cultural Minister. He suggested that Mr. Kallai should also remain a Minister of State. His other proposals were that Mr. Antal Apro be appointed First Deputy Premier and a woman, Mrs. Valerie Benke, President of the Hungarian Radio, as Cultural Minister.

Speculation that Mr. Kadar would give up his premiership had long been rife here. The first impression of diplomatic observers was that there was no major shift in policy involved, but that by devoting himself to party affairs, Mr. Kadar could be expected to keep a tighter hand of the party.

Mr. Kadar ousted Mr. Imre Nagy as Prime Minister on November 4, 1956 as Russian tanks pounded Budapest, and has since pursued a pro-Russian policy. Mr. Nagy, a "national" Communist, had proclaimed Hungary's "neutrality" between East and West and demanded the withdrawal of Russian troops from the country. He was seized by Soviet troops after the failure of the uprising and is now being held in Rumania.

Rebels Again Blow Up Sahara Oil Train

CONSTANTINE, Monday (UP). — Algerian rebels yesterday blew up France's oil route from the Sahara to the sea for the second time, killing a railway worker and six French soldiers.

An electric railway engine struck a land mine and was blown over, 150 kms. southwest of here, near the village of El Outaya. French authorities reported three other soldiers seriously injured.

The engine was preceding a regular passenger train on the railway line over which the French are shipping their Sahara oil to the Mediterranean port of Philippeville. It was the first rebel sabotage attempt on the oil route since France's first token oil shipment from the Sahara wells at Nassi Messaoud reached Philippeville on January 11.

A land mine had blown up the heavily guarded line on January 8 near Conde Smendou, 30 kms. north of here.

Ike Requests $1,600m. For Science Courses

WASHINGTON, Monday (Reuter). — President Eisenhower today proposed to Congress a four-year $1,600m. education programme aimed at outpacing the Russians in science and technology.

In a special message, he said the nation's immediate security aims in the space age "can be furthered only by the efforts of individuals whose training is already advanced."

He added that because of the growing importance of science and technology, "we must necessarily give special and exclusive attention to education in science and engineering."

The programme, first announced last December, calls for granting 10,000 scholarships annually for four years, with emphasis on courses in science and mathematics.

UNRWA Discusses Gaza Refugees in Jordan

AMMAN, Monday (UP). — Talks are still in progress between the Ministry of Development and Reconstruction and UNRWA in respect of the matter of returning Palestine refugees from the Gaza Sector.

These refugees managed to escape across the Negev to Jordan in November, 1956, during the Sinai hostilities.

Over 200 Die In Japanese Storm

TOKYO, Monday (Reuter). — The Ministry of Transport said today that there was no hope of finding the 156 passengers and crew of the ferryboat, Nanhai Maru, which sank in a storm off western Japan on Sunday night. Authorities said the total death toll in the gale was over 200.

Crewmen of the Israel fishing boat Doron (top), as they stepped onto Israel territory, being questioned by Israel police officer regarding the treatment they received in a Cairo jail during the past four months. Lower photo shows Egyptian sailors crossing the line, flanked by an Israel policeman. Photos by Braun

Returned Doron Fishermen Tell of Beatings in Prison

By PAUL KOHN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

EREZ, Monday. — Six pale, unshaven and baggy-eyed fishermen of the vessel Doron, the victims of Egyptian piracy, returned to freedom here this morning after more than four months in Cairo jails.

The Israel fishermen and their Italian captain said they were beaten almost daily for the first 45 days of their captivity.

The released men are Captain Genario Cicolelo; Shaul Yitzhak, Moshe Baruch and Eliezer Cohen — all of Tantura; Gad Weinberg of Haifa and Israel Dadoun of the Kurdaneh *ma'bara*.

Shortly after the Doron crew crossed the Cairo railway line at the Israel army border post here, six fishermen from Gaza, detained since December 12, were handed back to the Egyptians. The Foreign Ministry spokesman, Mr. Moshe Leshem, described these men as "infiltrators," and said their return at the same time as that of the Doron crew was "purely coincidental." They were detained in Israel territorial waters off Kibbutz Zikim.

A formal ceremony for the transfer of the men a few metres inside "no-man's-land" preceded the joyous reunion of the fishermen and their wives, children, parents and sweethearts. The fishermen were away from home for 125 days.

Delayed Five Days

Their release came five days after the Egyptians informed U.N. Headquarters in New York that they would free them "forthwith." The Egyptians made no mention of the trawler Doron, which belongs to the Nachshon Co. of Haifa. The 105-ton vessel, worth IL180,000, was built in Germany under the Preparations Agreement.

Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, the U.N. Secretary-General, negotiated personally with Abdul Nasser and Egypt's U.N. delegation for the release of the Doron and its crew.

The return of the Israelis and of the Arab fisherman was handled by UNEF. Word was received yesterday that the men would be released at 9.30 this morning, but it was an hour later that a convoy of two white U.N. cars, followed by sand-coloured Egyptian military vehicles, entered the 500-metre belt of no-man's-land between the UNEF and Israel outposts at the northern end of the Gaza Strip.

The Doron fishermen, carrying bags containing personal belongings, were lined up and marched towards an army of photographers, the only press representatives permitted to witness the actual transfer. The checking of lists took place on the bonnet of a U.N. vehicle, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Victor Aboulafia, signing for Israel and the rotund, heavily-bemedalled Major, A. Menesse, countersigning for Egypt.

The Gaza fishermen were then released from the "Black Maria" that had brought them here. They were all barefoot and several wore ropes for belts.

About a kilometre up the road the fishermen's families and friends awaited them with flowers behind a barbed-wire barricade. But as soon as an army tender brought the men, the eager group burst through the barrier to receive the men into their arms.

There were cigarettes.

(Continued on Page 3 — Col. 5)

Israel Protest Due To Int'l Red Cross

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Israel will shortly protest to the International Red Cross that Egypt violated the Geneva Convention in its treatment of the six Doron fishermen.

The fishermen reported on their return yesterday that they had been placed in solitary confinement, were beaten and given electric shock treatment, provided with no clothing despite the cold weather, and poorly fed.

In April, 1957, the International Red Cross confirmed Israel charges that burns and electric shock treatment were used on four Israel prisoners of war, and declared Egypt guilty of violating the Convention on the treatment of prisoners. The four were exchanged for 5,000 Egyptian prisoners taken in the Sinai campaign.

U.S. Assures Baghdad States of Full Support

Rejects 'Atom-Free' Zone

ANKARA, Monday. — Both the U.S. and Britain told the four Moslem members of the Baghdad Pact today that the West seeks agreement with Russia, but will repulse any Communist attack on their territories.

Appearing for the first time before the pact's Ministerial Council which began four days of talks, the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles, who is attending as an observer, pledged complete support of the U.S. to the alliance, and to the resolve of all Middle East nations to remain free.

Mr. Dulles rejected Soviet proposals for an "atom-free" zone in the Middle East. He said that there was no push-button substitute for national defence forces, and pledged that mobile power of great force would be brought to bear against any Communist state which invaded a member of the Baghdad Pact.

More Aid Unlikely

The meeting began with strong indications that the demands of the Moslem members for more economic help would not be satisfied. Both Mr. Dulles and the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, gave no promises for more funds. Informed sources said that the Moslem nations — Turkey, Pakistan, Iraq and Persia — would press for increased American commitments to guard against the penetration of Communism in the Middle East.

The conference proceedings will be secret except for the opening and closing sessions.

Mr. Dulles applauded the Baghdad Pact's efforts in the economic field and reminded his listeners of past U.S. aid for joint projects and further American help through "bilateral economic aid."

Mr. Lloyd's address was also more concerned with reviewing past economic assistance than with prospects of new aid from Britain. He was specific on the matter: "On the whole I cannot undertake on behalf of my Government any commitments in regard to further expenditure," but Britain is determined "to promote continued progress in the Economic Committee and to that end will re-examine the position when present funds will have been exhausted."

Must Complete Projects

Mr. Dulles echoed the latter theme when he said the U.S. believed "in the merit of concentrating initially on completing these projects already planned or under way."

In rejecting the Soviet "atom-free" zone, Mr. Dulles said strong forces, reinforced, where needed, by mobile power, "can save people from the scourge of invasion if, perchance, deterrence fails." Mr. Dulles declared the U.S. has contributed and will contribute to this aspect.

He said that Russia had advanced the grotesque thesis that only atheistic governments could probably possess modern weapons, because it would be sacrilege for religious peoples, "for defenders of the faith," to have such weapons. But never will the U.S. accept the Communist thesis that men because they are religious must deny themselves the means to defend their religious freedom.

Mr. Lloyd told the Council that the constant aim must be to reduce East-West tension and to seek agreement with the Soviet Union wher-

(Continued on page 3, Col. 4)

'National' Claims Divide Members

By GERDA L. COHEN
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Monday. — Progress towards the unification of the Moslem world against Communism is unlikely to result from the current Baghdad Pact conference in Ankara unless the British and U.S. Foreign Ministers succeed in persuading or coercing the Pact members into partially ceding their national demands.

The consensus of opinion here is that Turkish bargaining over Cyprus, and Iraqi bargaining over Israel, is bedevilling the advancement of the military alliance, which Britain has mainly exploited for political ends.

The surprise mission to Ankara of the Cyprus Governor, Sir Hugh Foot, is interpreted here as proof that the Government is earnestly endeavouring to enlist Turkish support for a compromise plan, thereby putting off the difficult decision on the island's fate while retaining the possibility of the eventual partition of Cyprus as bait to conciliate Nato's most valuable Middle Eastern ally.

Turkish Foreign Minister Fartin Zorlu anticipated these events by his week-end announcement of British acceptance of the partition of Cyprus, following his talk with Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd.

The Iraqi delegate to the conference, Nuri Said, will undoubtedly make Iraq's co-operation with Western defence plans conditional upon an Anglo-American pledge for the revival of the 1947 U.N. resolution concerning Israel's borders. Turkish leaders are evidently finding it hard to reconcile their oft-sworn oaths of brotherhood with Iraq with their determination to maintain a strict neutrality vis-a-vis Israel; the Pakistan delegation, however, is more likely to support Nuri's lobbying.

The fear of European repercussions, especially on the part of France, has so far prevented both Mr. Dulles and Mr. Lloyd from succumbing to the Iraqi pressure, but the necessity of salvaging the Baghdad Pact from complete disintegration will subject Western leaders to extreme temptation from this direction.

Fuchs 'Going Strong'

WELLINGTON, Monday (Reuter). — Dr. Vivian Fuchs has already trekked about 190 kms. from the South Pole and is "going strong," he announced by radio today.

British Middle East Policy 'Unchanged'

LONDON, Monday. — The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Allan Noble, said today Britain's policy on the existing Arab-Israel borders is still covered by the principle of the 1950 tripartite Declaration by Britain, the U.S. and France.

He told the Commons that Britain supports the territorial integrity of the Middle East states and their existing frontiers where these might be considered as internationally accepted.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, Labour, asked if there was any truth in a recent report that the Government favoured an imposed settlement based on the so-called Eden Guildhall plan (which indicated concessions should be made on both sides). Mr. Noble replied that there had been "no change" in government policy.

Mr. Marcus Lipton, Labour, asked whether that meant Britain no longer tended to bring pressure to bear on Israel to agree to any major modification of her boundaries.

Mr. Noble said it did not serve British interests, or those of the Arabs or Israelis, "to try and continually twist the Guildhall speech because it pointed out there were two sides to the question."

Arms Parity

Mr. Jo Grimmond, the Liberal leader, asked if the Government's policy was still to keep parity of arms between the Arab states and Israel. If so, would it not be better to make some move towards disarmament in the Middle East?

Mr. Noble: "That is still Government policy. We would welcome any proposals for disarmament in the Middle East."

Mr. Aneurin Bevan, Labour, described Mr. Noble's reply as "astonishing." Offers of disarmament in the East had been made for some time. Russia had repeatedly suggested to the British Government, as far back as the visit of Messrs. Khrushchev and Bulganin to London, that no more arms should be supplied to the Middle East. The reason Britain could not agree was because of her obligations to the Baghdad Pact, Mr. Bevan said.

Mr. Noble said that was not the reason. As to the first part of Mr. Bevan's remarks, he said he would suggest that Mr. Bevan awaited the Prime Minister's reply to Premier Bulganin's last letter in which there proposals were mentioned and which set down the discussions that might take place in the future.

French Delegation Greeted By Sprinzak on Visit to Knesset

The French tricolour and the Magen David flew side by side over the entrance to the Knesset building yesterday to welcome the 18-man French delegation which arrived in the country yesterday morning. The delegation is headed by M. Henri Laforest, Radical Socialist Deputy, and former Secretary of State for Air.

Greeting the visitors, who were seated in Knesset chamber on chairs set up in front of the first row, Knesset Speaker Yosef Sprinzak paid tribute to the French nation, which had always been in the forefront of the struggle for liberty and equality.

Mr. Sprinzak recalled France's emancipation of its Jewish citizens, which paved the way for Jewish emancipation in other countries as well. "Through this civil emancipation, which was proclaimed by the French nation, the Jewish people in our day has achieved, through its released forces, its national-political emancipation, the return to Zion and the reconstruction of the State of Israel in the land of its fathers."

The delegation, which was accompanied by the French Ambassador, M. Pierre Gilbert, saw the Minister for Religious Affairs and Social Welfare, Mr. Haim Moshe Shapiro, take the oath of office in the newly constituted Government. It was exactly 13 weeks since Mr. Shapiro had been injured in the Knesset bombing outrage.

After five Minister had replied to a dozen parliamentary questions, Mr. Sprinzak said with a smile that he thought that the delegation had had a sufficient dose of Hebrew, and the visitors then left the chamber.

The delegation, which represents a complete political cross-section of the French Parliament, arrived at Lydda Airport yesterday morning and was greeted by a delegation of four Deputy Speakers of the Knesset, senior Foreign Ministry officials, high-ranking Army officers, and by the French Ambassador and members of his staff.

The head of the delegation, M. Laforest, said on alighting from the special plane, which the French Government had put at the delegation's disposal, that "the visit of a delegation representing the entire Parliament was living testimony of the friendship of the French people for Israel."

At a reception at the Jerusalem Municipality in the evening, Mayor Gerahon Agron welcomed the guests

(Continued on page 3, Col. 6)

U.S. Embassy In Ankara Bombed

ANKARA, Monday (UP). — Unknown terrorists threw two bombs at the U.S. Embassy and an American bookstore here last night, less than 12 hours before the opening of the Baghdad Pact conference. The bombings took place just before and just after midnight. Only windows were smashed in the incident.

Ambassador Warren came to the Embassy to inspect the bomb damage and then returned to his residence and woke Secretary of State Dulles to inform him of the incident. The Embassy alerted all its installations in Turkey and strengthened its own guards. It was the first incident against American installations in Turkey.

Military police were stationed at both sites following the bomb attacks. They prevented photographers from taking pictures, stopped and inspected passing cars. Police said one person was injured by falling glass in the second incident.

The second bomb exploded about three-quarters of a mile away near the Turkish Commercial Bookstore which sells American books and is often mistaken for the USIS bookstore.

"Loradin" For Tender Skin

"Shemen" factory is now manufacturing a new product — "Loradin" washing cream, specially intended for the sensitive skin of babies and the delicate complexion of women.

The soft and pleasant suds of "Loradin" cream cleanse thoroughly without causing irritation even to the most sensitive skin. The cream contains no alkali and is made with pure lanolin which protects the softness of the skin and keeps it smooth.

Doctors and nurses who have already tried the cream praise its superior properties and recommend it as excellent for baby's bath.

מברק בפנים הארץ

אל: TO: SMOKERS IN ISRAEL

DOLPHIN	FILTER	CIGARETTES	NOW
AVAILABLE	STOP	NEW	HIGHGRADE
BLEND	NEW	PACKAGE	STOP
TRY ONE	AND BE	CONVINCED	
	CIGARETTE	FACTORY "LUD"	LIMITED

Social & Personal

The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, last night gave a dinner in honour of the outgoing Italian Ambassador, Benedetto Capomazza, marchese di Campolattaro. Among the guests were: The Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol; the Swedish Ambassador and Mrs. O. Lundberg; Mr. Walter Eytan; Mr. and Mrs. Ya'akov Taur; Prof. and Mrs. Yoel Rackah; Mr. and Mrs. Emile Najar; Mr. Ottorino Borin; Mrs. Malie Bejarano; Mr. and Mrs. Eli Kirschner, and Mrs. Eiga Shapira.

*

The Minister of Labour, Mr. Mordecai Namir, has sent a message of condolence to the widow of Dr. Lincoln B. Hale, former Director of the U.S. Operations Mission in Israel.

*

Prof. Jack Gross, Head of the Department of Experimental Medicine and Cancer Research at the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School, has been elected a Fellow of the New York Academy of Science.

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MARRIAGE

IZAKSON—LOW

The marriage took place in New York, on January 26, between Miss Ruth Izakson of Tel Aviv and Mr. Leonard B. Low of Los Angeles.

IL7.5m. In Linked Insurance Scheme

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Some IL7.5m. worth of linked life insurance policies were bought in the last quarter of 1957, it was announced today.

The 10 local insurance firms who, together with the French La Nacionale company, operate the linked policies project ("Hetz") also announced that they have so far invested some IL850,000 in the Palestine Electric Corporation in line with the undertaking to invest IL1m. per annum.

Art Contest in Safad During Asor

SAFAD, Monday. — An exhibition of the works of some 25 painters will be held here during the Tenth Anniversary Year. The best work will be awarded the IL2,000 Mella Prize contributed by Mr. Mella, a Jewish art collector from Argentina.

Other highlights of the Tenth Anniversary celebrations will be the award of a IL1,000 literary prize for the best book written on the city, a festival, an artists' ball, the opening of 12 economic, cultural and resort establishments, the annual convention of the Palestine Exploration Society, and the Liberation of Safad Day.

The city's old street lamps will be replaced with fluorescent lamps, and the planting of trees along the road leading into the town from Mount Cana'an has already begun.

CANADIANS SET UP SCHOLARSHIP

HAIFA, Monday. — The Technion has received $2,100 for the establishment of the Sam and Leah Cohen Scholarship Fund. Awards will be made annually to industrious but needy students who show interest and ability in the practical application of science. The fund was made available by Mrs. I. J. Wainer of Montreal, as a perpetual memorial for her parents. The late Mr. Cohen was a prominent Canadian businessman, Zionist and philanthropist.

LITURGICAL MUSIC FOR SABBATH

Special programmes of cantoral singing are to be given in various synagogues on Saturday *Shabat Shira*. They are being organized by the Ministry of Religious Affairs. The traditional Sabbath "*tsavta*" will also be devoted to liturgical music.

At the Bilu synagogue, Tel Aviv, students of the Selah cantoral seminary will join in a programme of singing, while the Director-General of the Ministry of Religious Affairs will speak on religious music.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM

At 3.30, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.

ARNON: All Mine To Give.
EDEN: L'Impere Du Sole.
OR OGIL: The Monte Carlo Story.
ORION: Island In The Sun.
ORNA: 4 Steps In The Clouds.
RON: The Gates Of Hell.
SEMADAR: La Figlia Di Mata Hari.
ZION HALL: Africa Sotto I Mari.
TEL OR: Tradita.
EDISON: Baij, Beware.
STUDIO: Si Tous Les Gars Du Monde.

TEL AVIV

ALLENBY: The Count of Monte Cristo.
ARMON DAVID: Pyjama Game.
CHEN: Love In The Afternoon.
EDEN: Barnest.
ESTHER: Lust For Life.
MAKIM: Les Sorcieres de Salem.
MIGDALOR: It's Great To Be Young.
MOGRABI: The Strange One.
OPHIR: Artists and Models.
ORION: Sissi.
PEER: L'Etrange Desire De Mr. Bard.
SINDEROTH: I'll Cry Tomorrow.
TAMAR: The Forty-First.
TCHELET: Ihr Leibhusar.
TEL AVIV: The Sun Also Rises.
YARON: Fedra.
ZAMIR: Paris Canaille.
ZAFON: A King In New York.

HAIFA

ORAH: Sweet Smell of Success.
AMPHITHEATRE: A Hatful Of Rain.
GAL OR: The Lone Ranger. Mats.: Saracen Blade.
ORION: Man Of A Thousand Faces. Mats.: Knights of the Round Table.
ATZMON: Pajama Darling.
MORIAH: No Time For Flowers.
PEER: For Whom The Bell Tolls.
ARMON: The Forty First. Also Spanish.
EN DOR: Clash by Night.
ORLY: Les Carnets Du Major Thompson.
MAY: The Man Who Knew Too Much.

LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post January 28, 1958

In the Supreme Court Sitting as Court Of Criminal Appeal

Before the President (Justice Olshan), and Justices Sussman and Landau.

Avraham Berger v. The Attorney-General (Cr. A. 169/57).

Traffic Regulations Apply to Port Area

The Supreme Court dismissed an appeal against a verdict of the Haifa District Court delivered on July 31, 1957 (in Cr. A. 205/56).

Avraham Berger was found guilty by the Haifa Magistrate's Court on two counts of careless driving contrary to Rules 2(2) and 2(4) of the Road Transport (Regulations of Traffic) Rules, 1953, and was fined IL30. His offence consisted in driving a loaded tractor in the Haifa Port area without taking proper precautions, and so endangering the lives and property of others.

Berger appealed against his conviction to the Haifa District Court, his Counsel arguing that Berger had been driving the tractor in a place used for unloading purposes in the port area, that this was not a "road" within the meaning of the Road Transport Ordinance, and that as one of the criteria for the breach of rules 2(2) and 2(4) is that the offender had been using a road, therefore there had been no offence.

"Road" is defined in the Road Transport Ordinance as including "way, road, street, lane, square, track, bridge or open space over which the public have a right of way."

The appellant's counsel based his argument on the contention that the port area is not an open space over which the public has a right of way as no one is allowed into the port without a permit. The Attorney-General's representative admitted that access to the port area is by permit only, but argued, in turn, that in the light of the definition of "public" in the Criminal Code Ordinance the port area is open to the "public," despite this restriction.

"Public" is defined in the Criminal Code as referring not only to all persons within Israel, but also to "persons inhabiting or using any particular place, or any number of such persons, and also to such indeterminate persons as may happen to be affected by the conduct in respect to which such expression is used."

The District Court dismissed the appeal and a further appeal was made to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Eisenberg appeared for the appellant and Mr. Harish, Deputy State Attorney, for the respondent.

Judgment

Justice Landau, delivering the judgment of the Supreme Court, pointed out that the appellant's Counsel had based his arguments on the broad and general nature of the term "public" relying on the English case Buchanan v. Motor Insurers' Bureau (1955, 2 AELR 607) in which it was held that an open space within the London Port area is not a "road" within the meaning of the Road Traffic Act as the public has not free access to the port, requiring permits in order to enter.

But, he continued, the Haifa District Court had distinguished the English case from the one under consideration on two grounds: that the arrangements in the London Port are fixed by private act af Parliament which must be interpreted in accordance with special provisions; and, secondly, that the definition of "public" in the Criminal Code Ordinance controverts the presumption that the reference in the Road Transport Rules is to the public as a whole and not to part of the public only.

Justice Landau said he agreed with these conclusions of the District Court and though it might be somewhat difficult to fit in the definition of "public" in the Criminal Code into the definition of "road" in the Road Transport Ordinance, nevertheless from the general trend of the former definition it is clear that the legislator did not intend limiting the range of the term "public" to all persons living in the State, but intended it to extend also to a more limited circle of persons, depending on the requirements of each individual case and the law applicable to it.

Justice Landau agreed with the courts of lower instance that the fact that entrance to the port is limited to persons holding permits does not mean that those persons are thereby bereft of the status of "public," within the meaning of the Road Transport Ordinance. The port, he continued, is not a private area but an establishment managed by a public authority on behalf of the public as a whole, and the demand for permits to enter the port does not evolve from the need to restrict the freedom of transport in the port, but from other considerations entirely. It would appear, therefore, that the public as a whole — or at least so wide a circle of persons as to qualify for the term "public" within the meaning of the Road Transport Ordinance — have a right of way over those parts of the port accessible to vehicles and pedestrians. And as to the intention of the legislator in making the traffic regulations, it is obvious that in the port area, where the traffic is very heavy, the same control must be exercised over road transport as in any other place.

In conclusion, Justice Landau considered the appellant's argument that, even if the place where the accident had occurred could be described as a "road," it was not intended to be used as such but as a place for unloading, and that was what counted. There is no basis for this contention in the law, Justice Landau said, and while it might be true that the application of all provisions of the Road Transport Rules to every part of the port might adversely affect the main function of the quay and the areas around the stores, this was a matter for the legislator to attend to. And in fact, he continued, attention has been paid to this question in a draft law intended to amend the Road Transport Ordinance, in which draft law there is, incidentally, a provision to the effect that the Road Transport Rules apply equally to ports, etc., because evidently of some doubt whether these rules do in fact apply to ports. Any such doubt has now been dispelled by his judgment, Justice Landau said, but the need for appropriate legislation still stands.

Appeal dismissed.

Reasoned judgment given on January 15, 1958.

Where to go

* **Meet the Israelis:** — Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

JERUSALEM

* **Zoo:** — Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, 8.30-5.

* **Exhibitions:** — 1) Permanent Exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. 2) Ancient Pottery from various civilizations from the museum's collections. 3) A preview of Primitive Sculpture. 4) Graphic Exhibition: Artists' portraits and self-portraits. 5) Old Master Drawings. 6) Paintings by Emma Reyes. Rehavia, 9-1, 2.30-5.

Permanent Exhibition of Antiquities. Recent finds: marble Statue of Nemesis. Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelach, 9-1, 2-5.

Exhibition of recent paintings by Galya Pillin-Tarmi. Artists' House, 10-1, 4-6.

* **Film Shows:** — Israel films daily 11.30. Keren Hayesod Hall.

* **Tours:** — Hebrew University Conducted Tour (in English), daily 10 a.m. Administration Bldg., New University Campus. Every Tuesday leaving Administration Bldg. 11 a.m. a visit to Hebrew University Hadassah Medical School in New Medical Centre, Ein Karem. Phone ... (until Monday) 42980 for bookings.

Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting at 9 a.m. Book for this free tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club Straus Health Centre.

* **Libraries:** — Bezalel Museum, Sunday and Monday, 9-1; Tuesday and Thursday 3-5.

* **Lantern Lecture:** — Three talks on England with slides. Beit Hillel, 4 Balfour, 8.30 p.m.

* **Lecture:** — Man and Heaven in Chinese Philosophy: Mr. Denis Leslie: Ratisbonne, 8.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Italian specialities. Lunch, Dinner. Luky's Bar-Restaurant, 3 Allenby Rd. First class Italian menu at IL5.

* **Tourist Services:** — Visit Hadassah Club, 99 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 82239.

Z.O.A. House, 9-9.

* **Exhibitions:** — New Immigrant Artists, Art Pavilion, 9 Alharizi, 10-1, 4-7. Classical paintings from the Sonnenfeld Collection, Z.O.A. 10-1, 4-9. Paintings by Yehoshua Kovarsky, Rembrandt documentary exhibition, Museum, 10-1, 4-7.

* **Play-Reading:** — J. B. Priestley's "An Inspector Calls": The Team Players, auspices Hitahdut Olei Britannia, Tel Aviv Branch, Keren Hayesod Hall, 53A Rehov Hayarkon, 8.45.

* **Circles:** — Music Appreciation and Academic Circles, Z.O.A. House, 8.30.

* **Theatre:** — French Theatre (auspices French Embassy), Z.O.A. House, 8.30.

Habimah, "Throw Him To The Dogs," 8.

Cameri, "The Dream Girl," Mograbi, Popular Prices, 8; "Romeo and Juliet," New Hall, 8.

Ohel, "All's For The Best," 8.

HAIFA

Visit Hadassah Club, 17 Jerusalem Street, Tel. 4876.

* **Ballet:** — Kolo, National Yugoslav Ensemble Armon, 8.30.

KFAR VITKIN

* **Theatre:** — Ohel, "The Wooden Bowl."

NATANYA

* **Recital:** — Yoshua Saizman (violin), Vera Leuggrel (piano); Beit Hahalutzot, 8.30.

TIVON

* **Theatre:** — Habimah, "The Egg."

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Yesterday's Press

Changing of the Guard

Ha'aretz (non-party) writes that Moshe Dayan, who has just relinquished his post as Chief of Staff, is liked and appreciated not only by his men but by the general public as well, chiefly for his humanity, devotion and simplicity. It may be assumed that it was a disappointment for him to realise that military victory doesn't always determine the course of a political aftermath (viz. Sinai) and his ideas of the tasks of an army must have undergone a change in the past year. But despite all, we cannot afford to weaken our army either as an instrument of defence or as a striking force. We feel sure that we can rely upon the sterling qualities of the new Chief of Staff.

Haboker (General Zionist), who welcomes Rav-Aluf Laskov to his new post, and **Hamodia** (World Aguda) both stress the fact that the Prime Minister, who is also Minister of Defence, has insisted all along that Zahal should be given fresh leadership now and then, to keep it from slipping into rusty routine, and to maintain its high morale. But if this procedure is deemed salutary for the Army why can it not be applied to the Government as well? Indeed, there are personnel in some Ministries who should long have gone to make room for more dynamic talent. This would also lead to a new attitude on behalf of the public.

Man and Soldier

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) pays tribute to Dayan as man and soldier and writes that though Mapam has not always seen eye to eye with the defence policy which the Chief of Staff has had to implement, it always admired the way in which he strove to improve the nation's fighting forces. But Zahal, as a fighting force as well as as an educational factor, has not fully exhausted the possibilities of instilling the pioneering spirit into the men by the time they leave the army.

Together with **Davar** (Histadrut), Al Hamishmar lays special emphasis on Dayan's personal simplicity and modest bravery, while Davar goes on with appreciation of his insistence that the Chief of Staff should lead, literally, and that he outlawed "spit and polish" so that his men would waste less time and nerves.

Example for Others

Hatzofe (World Mizrahi) writes that Zahal has attained its high and enviable standard thanks to its commanders, who have enhanced its reputation by showing that in addition to soldiering they have varied interests. Dayan's decision to enter the University in order to broaden his horizons is a pointer for others to follow and proves that in every reshuffle the spirit remains Zahal's secret weapon.

Kol Ha'am's (Communist) correspondent writes that the changing of the guard is interpreted in political circles as just another step towards joining the aggressive Atlantic Pact.

While **Ma'ariv** writes that the changeover in Zahal's highest ranks should not be expected to bring about a dislocation due to the glaringly outstanding differences between the outgoing Chief of Staff and Rav-Aluf Laskov, the appointment of the latter to take over from Moshe Dayan is a most natural step.

Yediot Aharonot admonishes that our habit of deploring the qualities of our youth is belied by its deeds and predicts that the time will yet come when that youth will carry over the same sterling leadership from the Army to civilian life, introducing into it a wholesome spirit.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
522, 349, 33.3 & 41.7 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.55, 7.00 & 7.58 a.m. 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00, 11.00 p.m.

English: 1.45 p.m. **French:** 2.00 p.m.

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.37 Exercises. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 8.00 Close Down.

12.00 Lunchtime Music—Soloist: Edith Piaf (Vocalist). 12.30 Woman's Corner. 12.45 "From the Concert Hall": Guitar Concerto (Castelnuovo - Tedesco); "Porgy & Bess" Symphonic Scene (Gershwin). 2.15 Close Down.

4.30 News Summaries in English, Swedish and Spanish. 5.05 Musical Miniatures. 5.10 Tora Lesson, by Dr. N. Leibowitz. 5.30 Youth Corner. 6.00 "We Present Tonight." 6.05 Popular Songs & Tunes. 6.40 Rafael Arieh (Bass). 7.15 "Raton Up." 7.55 The Week at the U.N.—ed. by Arie Avner. 8.10 Noah's Ark. 8.55 Bible Reading: Psalms Chaps. 46 & 48. 9.15 Concert by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra—Conductor: Michael Taube. Soloists: B. Eden & A. Walkowisky (2 Pianos): — Concerto Grosso No. 5 in D (Handel); Concerto in C for 2 Pianos & Orchestra (Bach). 10.00 Poetry Reading. 10.10 Concert (Contd.): Symphony No. 1 in D "Classical" op. 25 (Prokofiev). 11.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
422, 449, 292.7, 41.7 & 33.3 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: 6.00 "We Present Tonight." 6.05 "First Broadcast"—Ereig Mandelbaum (Piano). 6.25 Pre-Classical Music—"Te Deum" for the Peace of Utrecht (Handel) 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Rumanian. 8.15 Hungarian. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Interval. 9.15 Hebrew Lesson. 9.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 9.45 Polish. 10.00 News in English. 10.15 Close Down.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
407 & 41.07 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): 6.30—7.15 a.m. 1.15—2.15 and 5.30—9.45 p.m.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M): **Programme to South Africa:** 6.30 News. 6.45 Topical Talk by Michael Comay. 6.50 South Africans at J.A.'s Winter Institute. 7.05 Musical Interlude. 7.10 News for the Jewish Student. 7.15 Yiddish.

Programme for the U.K.: 11.30 News. 11.45 Topical Talk by Michael Comay. 11.50 "Around & About." 12.05 Isia Braker (Violin). 12.15 Talk by Arie Newman.

ARMY PROGRAMME: (48.4, 216, 225 & 235 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Songs. 7.00 News. 7.10 "The Voice & the Instrument." 7.30 "Bow and Arrow." 8.00 "Invitation to Dance." 8.10 "Noah's Ark" (Kol Yisrael). 8.55 Interlude. 9.00 News. 9.15 Soldier's Library. 9.45 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (12.80, 16.84 & 24.80): 7.15-7.45 p.m. News. News Talk. "Midweek Magazine."

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The Artistic Event of the Season . . .
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KOLO
ENSEMBLE
Haifa: "Armon" tonight and tomorrow
Jan. 29 and 30 at 9 p.m. and Jan. 30 2 perfs., at 3.30 and 9 p.m.
Hadera: "Hof" Friday, Jan. 31, 8.30 p.m.
Tel Aviv: "Heichal Hatarbut" TOMORROW, Saturday night Feb. 1, 2 performances at 6.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Rishon LeZion: "Tiferet" Sunday, Feb. 2.
Jerusalem: "Edison" Feb. 3, 4 and 5
Beersheba: "Keren" Feb. 6
Tickets on sale at ticket offices and at the box office.

Another Vanguard Attempt Delayed

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida Monday (Reuter). — A new bid to launch America's first earth satellite is expected within a few days following the cancellation of an attempt last night due to mechanical faults, it was officially announced.

A usually well-informed source said that at one point shortly after 10 p.m. on Saturday the 11-hour countdown came to within a few seconds of pressing the button to launch the Vanguard rocket that is carrying the satellite.

On several occasions during the past week the difficult pre-flight count-down process progressed to within minutes of firing, the source said. In each case it was understood a "hold," or delay, was called and the count-down was "recycled" to a previous stage.

The first attempt to launch a Vanguard was made on December 6, but this ended with the rocket falling back on the launching pad after rising only a few feet.

The official announcement on yesterday's cancellation said, "Preparations were suspended in the attempt to launch the three-stage Vanguard vehicle to allow time for correction of mechanical faults which have developed over the weekend.

"A postponement is necessitated for the replacement of some minor parts," the announcement added.

The postponement could mean that the Army will launch its own satellite-carrying rocket, the Jupiter, before the Navy launches the Vanguard.

Italian Students Protest on Exams.

NAPLES, Monday (Reuter). — Italian students paraded through the streets today in protest against a Government plan to force them to pass a special state examination after they have taken their degrees. Riot police maintained a cordon around Naples University where some students have been staging a sit-down strike since Thursday.

Rome University students have appealed to 430,000 students throughout the country to start a protest strike from Wednesday. The Government favours the new examination because it feels some universities grant degrees too easily.

Italian Communists Losing Members

ROME, Monday (Reuter). — Signor Palmiro Togliatti, leader of the Italian Communist Party, the biggest in Western Europe, yesterday said that his party's membership had dropped to 1,680,000 from more than two million three years ago.

In a speech to a party gathering in Rome, Sgr. Togliatti said, "If the numerical strength of our party was somewhat reduced last year neither its pugnaciousness nor its initiative slackened, and as always we were at the head of all the battles that were fought in industry in the whole country."

In addition to direct loss of membership, the Italian Communist Party has in the past three years lost control of the majority of votes in works committees' elections in most of the nation's main industries.

CAR. — The latest Czech car, Tatra 603, has an eight cylinder air-cooled engine in the rear, and is priced at 200,000 crowns (£10,000).

15 Warming Up For Wales Game

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Monday. — The 15 "Possibles" for the Israel Soccer eleven to meet Wales in Cardiff on February 5 in the World Cup return match returned to the Kibbutz Shefayim training camp yesterday.

Altogether 18 players, the trainer, Manager, and two escorts will fly to Britain next Sunday. The party will return on February 8.

An Israel selected will face Wacker, the Viennese team touring the country, at the Ramat Gan Stadium on Wednesday, in what will prove a tough and useful preparatory game.

It is thought that a few changes from the Ramat Gan line-up will be made at Cardiff. If any are made, Bocchus Gogossian, the Jaffa Maccabi sharpshooter, will come into the attack.

The Cardiff game will be broadcast in full by the Hebrew section of the B.B.C., and is likely to be relayed by Kol Yisrael.

BAHA'I TEMPLE FOR UGANDA

HAIFA, Monday. — News has been received at the Baha'i World Centre here that Madame Ruhiyyih Rabbani, wife of Shoghi Effendi Rabbani, the Guardian of the Baha'i Faith who died on a visit to London recently, yesterday laid the foundation stone of the Mother Temple of the Baha'is of Africa near Kampala, Uganda.

The Temple was designed by Mr. Charles Mason Remey, Architect, D.P.L.G.F., President of the Baha'i International Council, who resides in Israel. A gift of earth from the innermost Shrine of Baha'u'llah at Bahji, Acre, which Madame Rabbani took with her, was placed in the foundations.

Of the many hundreds who attended the ceremony, half were Africans and half Europeans. They came from thirty-six countries and included members of twenty-six African tribes.

Better Weather, Fewer Jobless

The average daily number of unemployed fell by 4,817 in the week ending January 17 to stand at 9,910, the Ministry of Labour announced yesterday. The sudden drop was attributed to the end of a period of inclement weather.

Of the unemployed, 7,884 were unskilled labourers, and 2,451 were women.

The principal centres of unemployment were: Haifa, 1,696; Tel Aviv, 1,014; Jerusalem, 789; Petah Tikva, 559; Ramat Gan-Givatayim 411; Ramle, 332; Ashkelon, 303; and Lydda, 263.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Alba, Jaffa Rd. 2703, Beit Hakerem, 2869.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Kolberg, 23 Allenby, 23335. Yehuda Halevy, 91 Yehuda Halevy, 5159, Ahva, 185 Dizengoff, 24717. Moscowitz, 25 King George, 62630. **JAFFA:** Versano, Rehov 340, 81793. **RAMAT GAN:** Talpiot, 30 Abba Hilel, 73554. **PETAH TIKVA:** Fishbain, 6 Hafetz Haim. **REHOVOT:** Barak, 155 Herzl, 95-1566. **HOLON:** Rivek, Struma Sq. **NATANYA:** Hamagen.

HAIFA: Schmidt, 45 Herzl, 4041. Ahusa, 4 Horev, 81164.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. Greenwald, 22 Bin Nun, 62983. Dr. Gal, 24 Hashavarot, Katamon, 3333. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 25842. **JAFFA:** Dr. Weinberg, 4 Rehov 65.

HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 2 Hanevi im, 2474

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Presents the famous artist and actress
Dina Halpern
In the 3 act Musical Comedy
"A WEIB MIT SEICHEL".

TIBERIAS: "Aviv," today January 28, at 9 p.m.
PETAH TIKVA: "Heichal," January 29, at 8.30 p.m.
TEL AVIV: "Ohel Shem," Saturday, February 1, 2 perfs., at 6.30 and 9.15 p.m.
JERUSALEM: "Edison," February 2, at 9 p.m.
BEERSHEBA: "Keren," February 3, at 8.30 p.m.

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At the Cinema

"THE Sun Also Rises" (Tel Aviv Cinema, T.A.) is the film version of Hemingway's famous early novel of the same name. Directed by Henry King, with Ava Gardner as Lady Brett Ashley and Tyrone Power as Jake Barnes, it keeps close to the original and does not sentimentalize the nymphomania of Brett or the impotence of Jake. But in spite of good acting and the convincingly-suggested background of the early 'twenties, this story of a group of American expatriates in Paris, seeking to forget futility in another glass of whisky, comes alive only for a few brief moments and one feels that one could not care less about what happens to any of them. Maybe too much has happened in the intervening years since Hemingway wrote this story; or maybe it does not translate into another medium. There are some good scenes, notably those in Spain when Brett finds a bullfighter to console her for Jake's deficiencies. Errol Flynn, as the boozy-bankrupt Mike Campbell, produces a really brilliant piece of characterization.

S. W.

Russian Quotas Reached

MOSCOW, Monday (Reuter). — Soviet industry has overfulfilled its quotas under the 1957 state plan, the Central Statistics Board announced yesterday.

The report said the total volume of industrial production was ten per cent above that of the previous year compared with the planned increase of 7.1 per cent. The output of means of production increased during the year by 11 per cent and consumer goods production was increased by eight per cent.

Moscow Reviving Shrove Week

LONDON, Monday (Reuter). — One of old Russia's merriest festive occasions, Shrove Week, a traditional winter festival, is to be revived at Moscow's Lenin Stadium between February 14 and 23, Moscow Radio reports.

Hot pancakes, tea — from huge samovars, hot sausages, ravioli and gingerbread will be sold at a giant fun fair. There will be acts by polar and brown bears, rides on sledge trains, a large sports programme and an ice show ending with fireworks.

DON'T WORRY AND YOU'LL LIVE AGES

DETROIT, Monday (Reuter). — A psychiatrist, Dr. A. S. Church, said in a speech in Detroit that man's life span could be increased to more than 1,000 years if anxiety and frustration could be eliminated.

מס הכנסה
Residents:
Please put your Identity Card Number at the top of all letters addressed to Income Tax Offices and thus facilitate the rapid locating of your file and prompt attention to the matter concerned.
Thanking you for your cooperation.
The Income Tax Commissioner

Notice to the Public
3½½% War Loan (Milvah Hamilhama) 1954/59
In accordance with Regulation 10, Paragraph (e) of the War Loan Regulations (Loan Terms) — 1949 Amendment and owing to the semi-annual redemption of the above loan and the payment of the semi-annual interest due on March 1, 1958, the Loan Books will be closed and no transfers will be registered between January 30, 1958 and February 28, 1958, inclusive.
The Bank of Israel.

Maritime Stamp Series

The Post Office announces that in connection with its press Notice of January 10, 1958, the sale of the Maritime Stamp Series of the 10, 20 and 50 pruta and IL1 denominations, in all their philatelic forms, will continue at the philatelic services, 132 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv, until further notice.

The Recipe of the Week

Tcholent

By HANNA MOSKOWITZ.

Soak 1 cup of white beans over night. Boil in some water together with Onion and ½ package (100g.) Margarine. When half done add ¼ cup pearl barley and 1 bag Vita Beef Soup. Add crushed garlic and boil until soft. If necessary add a little water. Cook on smallest flame (ptiliah) for another 24 hours.

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ALL BANKING TRANSACTIONS

Today's Postbag

The Weather

FORECAST: Stormy with temporary showers. Hazy with thunderstorms in the Negev.

Weather Synopsis. Arctic air is streaming to the Eastern Mediterranean, causing stormy weather. An anti-cyclone spreading from Siberia over the Balkans is causing very low temperatures and snowstorms along the western coast of the Black Sea.

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	20	3	4	3
Tiberias	54	10	16	14
Haifa Port	60	10	13	12
Natanya	62	10	15	14
Tel Aviv Kirya	80	10	14	13
Tel Aviv Port	65	8	15	14
Lydda Airport	59	11	14	13
Jerusalem	65	6	9	6
Beersheba	24	9	15	14
Sdom	—	13	—	16
Eilat	48	9	20	18

*A) Humidity at 6 p.m. B) Minimum temp. yesterday. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Maurice Fischer, after participating as an observer at the sessions of the Council of Europe in Strasburg.

Mr. A. Manor, head of the Israel Purchasing Mission in New York, for consultations with the Ministry of Finance.

Mr. I. Melamede, Managing Director, Imperial Chemical Industries (Israel) Ltd., from a week's business trip in London (all by El Al).

DEPARTURES

Dr. Y. Rok, Grand Master of the Freemasons in Israel, for England, the U.S. and Canada, on affairs of the Order (by El Al).

OPTICIANS' SHOPS will be closed today because of the profession's 22nd annual convention at Beit Sokolow, Tel Aviv.

* * *

A HAIFAITE with 20 previous convictions was yesterday sent to jail for three years by the District Court for stealing IL3,000 worth of stamps last October. He is Gedalyahu Friedman, aged 34.

* * *

NINE PERSONS caught driving without a licence were yesterday fined IL50 to IL90 by Ashkelon Magistrate E. Navi, and were disqualified from receiving a licence for a year.

* * *

A MAN COMPLAINED to police yesterday that a bicyclist had snatched a briefcase containing IL2,500 worth of stamps from under his arm, while he was walking in Givatayim.

TEN YEARS AGO TODAY

The Struggle for Independence

January 28, 1948

The Haifa-Lydda train was twice attacked today by armed Arab gangs. Arabs attacked a Jewish convoy leaving Tel Aviv, killing a Jew and a British Corporal. The battle continued for at least two hours.

*

The Haganah gave its first broadcast in Arabic this evening, stressing that it bore the Arabs no ill-will.

Equal Chance For Private Industry

The joint corporation to be set up by the Government and Hevrat Ovdim, the Histadrut holding company, to encourage new industries in development areas, will aid privately-owned industries as well as co-operative ones. This was stated in the Knesset yesterday by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, in reply to a question by Mr. Yosef Saphir (General Zionist).

The new corporation will be prepared to sell enterprises it establishes to any interested buyer, Mr. Sapir stated. He declared that the encouragement afforded the Histadrut sector in development areas was also open to private enterprise.

Mr. Sapir revealed that the Ministry was engaged in discussions with private groups regarding the formation of other corporations for promoting industry in the development areas.

Knesset Given Bill To Legalize, Fix Key Money

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

A Bill legalizing and regulating key money was tabled in the Knesset yesterday. It is based largely on the recommendations of the public committee appointed by the Minister of Justice, which were submitted last March.

For flats leased before the bill goes into effect the present customary, though technically illegal, division of key money — two-thirds to the outgoing tenant and one-third the landlord — is given the force of law.

With regard to leases signed after the bill becomes law, the share of the key money retained by the outgoing tenant will vary in accordance with the length of time he has occupied the premises. The following schedule shows the ratio to be kept by the tenant. The landlord will receive the balance.

1 year or less	85%
1 to 2 years	75%
2 to 5 years	66⅔%
Over 5 years	60%

Although the provisions of the bill will apply to both residential and business premises, there are two special provisions pertaining to the latter.

First, good-will is not to be lumped together with key money in calculating the landlord's share. Secondly, the landlord and tenant may by agreement stipulate a division of the key money other than that provided in the law.

The same rules applying to tenant and landlord will apply to sub-tenant and tenant. However, the landlord is entitled to 40 per cent of the key money received by the tenant from the sub-tenant.

The key money to be retained by an outgoing tenant who himself never paid key money and who is leaving the flat after a period of less than three years is fixed as follows: up to one year, 15 per cent; one to two years, 25 per cent; two to three years, 33⅓ per cent.

In calculating the key money, no sum is to be deducted for alterations or improvements made by the tenant.

The bill sets forth in detail the procedure to be followed where the landlord and tenant cannot agree on the terms of vacating the premises or on the new tenant. The landlord is always given preference if he wishes to take over the premises himself, paying the tenant the proper share of the key money.

Where the landlord refuses either to take over the premises himself or lease them to the proposed new tenant, the Rent Tribunal is authorized to permit the outgoing tenant to transfer his rights to the new tenant, provided that the landlord receives his share of the key money. The landlord may still decide to take over the premises within 15 days after such authorization is granted.

The terms of the lease of the outgoing tenant shall also apply to the incoming tenant, whether the latter entered with the approval of the landlord or by authorization of the Rent Tribunal.

Excluded from the provisions of the bill are public housing companies who rent flats to low income families without key money.

The bill will apply to the State (i.e. the Development Authority) in the same way as it does to private individuals.

Serlin Reports U.S. 'Not Unfavourable'

TEL AVIV, Monday. — America's Middle East policy could no longer be said to be unfavourable to Israel, since the U.S. State Department had re-established its independence from the sway of the British Foreign Office, Mr. Y. Serlin, M.K., said at yesterday's meeting of the ZOA Dinner Club.

The General Zionist Party leader, who had just returned from a visit to the U.S., declared that, according to reliable sources, the State Department no longer regarded the Israel-Arab conflict as the central issue in Middle East affairs, but saw Russian penetration as the greatest danger.

Foreign Studies Bill Lost 6:4

By a vote of six to four, the Knesset yesterday defeated at its first reading a private member's bill by Mr. Nahum Nir which would have regulated civil servants' travel abroad for study purposes.

Only 13 Members were present when the vote was taken. The measure was supported by Ahdut Ha'avoda and the General Zionists, and was opposed by Mapai and the Progressives. Herut abstained.

The only speaker in the entire debate — apart from Mr. Nir — to support the bill was Mr. Moshe Erem (also of Ahdut Ha'avoda), who claimed that study abroad had reached "epidemic proportions."

All the other speakers argued that the bill was unnecessary. Mr. D. Bar-Rav-Hay (Mapai), Mr. Y. Kargman (Mapai) and Dr. I. S. Rosenberg (National Religious) maintained that whatever regulation was needed could be applied administratively.

Mr. Gershom Schocken (Prog.) said that not one specific example had been revealed where a civil servant had abused the privilege of studying abroad or had failed to meet his obligations to the Government. If study abroad was an epidemic, it was a "healthy epidemic," he asserted.

Winding up the debate, Mr. Nir gave vent to his anger at the Mapai speakers who had spoken against the bill.

"You think that the administration belongs to you and that everything it does is all right," he said.

The Knesset yesterday passed the third reading of the Amendment to the Criminal Procedures Law, over the votes of the religious parties and the Communists. Herut and the General Zionists abstained.

Press View on 'Basic Law' To Be Considered

The Knesset Law Committee yesterday received a delegation reppresenting newspaper editors as well as the Journalists Associations of Jerusalem and Tel Aviv in connection with Section 27 of the proposed Basic Law on the Knesset, which restricts the publication of news of Knesset proceedings.

Section 27 provides that the "fair reporting" of open Knesset proceedings is not restricted and entails no criminal or civil liability. "However, the chairman of the session is entitled, in a manner to be prescribed in the regulations, to prohibit, in the course of the session, the publication of anything the publication of which, in his opinion, is liable to harm the security of the state or the honour of the House."

The chairman of the committee, Mr. I. Raphael, promised the delegation that their views would be given full consideration during tomorrow's final discussion.

After receiving technical information from the Minister of Interior, Mr. I. Bar-Yehuda, the committee decided to recommend that when the Knesset decides on its own dissolution, new elections be held in the 12th week following such a decision.

FIRE BRIGADE BILL PRESENTED

The Minister of Interior, Mr. I. Bar-Yehuda, yesterday presented to the Knesset, for its first reading, a Bill on Fire Fighting Services, the aim of which is to give a legal status to such services, to require their institution, and to set forth their methods of operation.

The bill requires the establishment of fire fighting authorities corresponding to the Local Authorities or to the territory of municipal unions. The main functions of the fire fighting authorities will be to ensure the operation of the necessary services and to try to prevent fires.

The budgets of the fire fighting authorities would come from a 10 per cent tax on fire insurance policies.

The rights and obligations of existing fire brigades would be transferred automatically to the fire fighting authorities within whose areas they operate.

In the debate which is to be continued this afternoon, Mr. E. Ichilov (General Zionist) and Mr. Y. Shofman (Herut) objected to the insurance policy tax, while Mr. D. Hacohen (Mapai) feared the bill would lead to over-centralization. The bill was defended, with varying degrees of enthusiasm, by Mrs. S. Kafri (Mapai), Mr. S. Shoresh (Mapai) and Mr. G. Schocken (Prog.).

BEERSHEBA RAILWAY LINE CLEARED

HAIFA, Monday. — The Beersheba-Tel Aviv railway line, which was blocked yesterday, following the derailment of three freight cars, was cleared again this afternoon. The railways spokesman stated tonight that the evening train left Beersheba as usual. Tomorrow, traffic should be back to normal.

KAISER'S SON. — Prince Oskar of Prussia, fifth son of former Kaiser Wilhelm II, has died in a Munich clinic. He was 69.

Dayan Begins H.U. Studies Next Week

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan will commence studies in the humanities and social sciences at the beginning of next week as a full-time second-year student at the Hebrew University.

He is receiving a year's credit for previous studies at the Tel Aviv School of Law and Economics.

If he completes the scheduled course, he will receive a B.A. degree in two years.

The outgoing Chief of Staff yesterday called on Prof. N. Rotenstreich, Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, to consult on his academic programme. Prof. Rotenstreich told *The Jerusalem Post* that some details still remained to be cleared up and further discussions would be held on the matter with Rav-Aluf Dayan this week.

Rav-Aluf Dayan contacted the University "several months ago" informing them of his wish to enroll as a full-time student, the Professor revealed.

97% of Eligible Pupils Enrolled

Some 97 per cent of children who reached compulsory school age among Israel's Jewish population enrolled at elementary schools this term, the spokesman of the Ministry of Education and Culture announced yesterday.

According to the most recent statistics (which do not, however, include immigrant children who arrived during the past few weeks), some 43,500, out of 44,700 children who reached school age, registered in the first grade, the spokesman said. He added that this percentage showed "a substantial increase" over the previous year.

Of the children who entered the first grade this term, 28,610 were registered in State schools; 12,088 in State-Religious schools, and 2,772 in recognized schools.

According to place, 4,354 children registered in Jerusalem; 14,864 in Tel Aviv; 5,946 in Haifa; 4,494 in the northern district; 10,501 in the central district and 3,921 in the southern district.

Car Thief Jailed For 15 Months

TEL AVIV, Monday. — A member of a Heralia gang of young thieves, Binyamin Nuri, 20, was today sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment by Magistrate Y. Zohar, for stealing a car and damaging it by improper use.

The Magistrate rejected a recommendation for clemency by the Probation Officer, and said that he could not do other than impose a jail term on a person who had confessed to 16 crimes.

The accused was released on IL500 bail for a fortnight pending his appeal to the District Court.

Three youths who stole a car for a jaunt to Haifa three months ago were today sentenced to four months' imprisonment by Magistrate H. Steinberg.

Gavriel Davizi, 19, David Meisel, 20, and a 17-year-old, all of Tel Aviv, pleaded guilty to having stolen and damaged a parked car belonging to Mr. Moshe Pick. The Magistrate declared that the court's leniency to the accused in previous convictions had shown that placing them under the supervision of a probation officer was of no avail. *(Itim)*

Jailed For Stealing Newspaper's Money

HAIFA, Monday. — A former employee of "Herut," Yitzhak Gruenberg, 45, was today sentenced by the District Court to two years' imprisonment and a further two years' suspended term for forging cheques, embezzlement and theft.

Gruenberg had stolen several thousand pounds belonging to the paper while working for it here.

Invisible Menders Sought

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Monday. — Invisible menders could become "invisible export" dollar earners — if any could be found. A British employer, who is looking for Israel invisible menders to work in England for a couple of years, has discovered they are almost as hard to find as their name might suggest. His advertisements in the local press have so far brought him only two offers.

The man who is looking for the menders told *The Jerusalem Post* that he needs about half-a-dozen for a large dry-cleaning establishment in Liverpool. The firm charges from 10 shillings upwards for an invisible repair, depending on the nature of the hole and the material. The pay for menders is good, from £10 to £12 a week, according to ability. This is more than the pay of a high-grade secretary and enough to save something to take back home at the end of the period of service.

Because there are hardly any qualified menders available in Britain, the Ministry of Labour there has agreed to issue work permits in this trade for women from abroad.

The advertiser stated that invisible mending is done almost exclusively by women. Most of those now working in Britain come from France, Belgium, or Switzerland. It appears that this very difficult and exacting trade is taught mainly to young girls in convents. When they can be persuaded to come to Britain at all, they usually leave again after a couple of years, when they have saved enough for an attractive dowry.

The agent hoped that he might find some invisible menders in Israel, which has a population drawn from all over the world. He is willing to pay return fare for any suitable candidate, and also to guarantee employment immediately on arrival in Liverpool.

A Kiss for Rivka aged 9, from her father, Moshe Baruch, one of the Doron crew returned yesterday from Egyptian imprisonment.
Photo by Beres

DORON

(Continued from Page One)

cognac and cakes for the returnees, but the festivities were cut short by the cold wind, and they were quickly bundled into a bus and taken to the Ashkelon police station, where they faced the press corps.

Captain Cicolelo, 46, who has been a fisherman along the Palestine coast for 28 years, and has worked for Nachshon six years, related how, on the night of September 22, he was suddenly awakened and informed that an Egyptian launch had drawn alongside the trawler. The Doron was 20 nautical miles off shore opposite El Arish at the time, he said. "I may not be a professor, but I know when I am 20 miles off this shore," the thin, wrinkle-faced skipper said.

Egyptian "soldiers" boarded the boat, and transferred the Israelis to the launch, then ordered the captain to follow them. The next day they arrived at Port Said, were blindfolded, and received their first beating after questioning.

The interrogators told him, "You are an Italian, why not say that you were nearer the shore," the captain related.

Days in Solitary

The Doron crew were transferred to a Cairo prison, where they were held in solitary confinement for 45 days. Captain Cicolelo said he was beaten several times every day, sometimes with wire whips or boxing gloves. The food was poor, and they were not given any cigarettes. On the 45th day of their detention they were visited by International Red Cross representatives. Just before the visit the Egyptians "prepared us as if we were going to a ball," the captain said. They were shaved, and their hair was cut. No mail or word from outside had been received until then.

The only break in their prison life was 15 days after their capture, when all the men were taken to Gaza to face U.N. representatives. The U.N. officers questioned the captain and fishermen on their position when taken by the Egyptians.

The fishermen said they told the U.N. representatives that they had been beaten.

Conditions Improve

After the Red Cross visit conditions in the Cairo jail improved, and they were no longer beaten. However, only the Red Cross and the Italian Consul brought the men cigarettes and chocolate. They received two letters from their families.

Yesterday the fishermen were taken from the jail and brought by train to Gaza. This morning they were told they would be going home.

All the fishermen related the same story about daily beatings, often with whips, for 45 days.

Yitzhak Shaul recalled how one day he was undressed and laid flat on a table and given an electric shock treatment. He said he did not know why this was done to him. None of the other Israelis also underwent this treatment.

The last time the fishermen saw or heard of their trawler was on September 23, when the Doron was in Port Said. Mr. Shaul said the Egyptians who visited the ship were puzzled at the electric equipment, and constantly asked what many of the objects were.

Baghdad Pact

(Continued from Page One)

over and whenever this can be achieved without surrender of "our vital interests." He said that "it seems" that if a summit meeting would be best way to get agreement, then by all means "let us have a summit meeting."

Nuri Attacks Israel

Nuri Said, leader of the Iraqi delegation, launched a bitter attack on Israel, and told the pact members they must support a return to the U.N. 1947 Palestine partition resolution. He urged this course to wipe out what he termed the chief Communist threat to the Middle East.

He pointed out that the Communist task of penetration would become much easier when Premier Ben-Gurion could bring in more Jewish immigrants from East Europe, many of whom could be indoctrinated Communists.

Nuri said the Palestine problem was a source of instability and restlessness in the Middle East and was fertile soil which the Communists are using to achieve "their diabolic ends." The situation is aggravated by Israel's "constant acts of aggression and flouting of the U.N."

Premier Eghbal of Persia urged members of spare no effort in consolidating the pact's foundations. He said the pact was the only organization capable of repulsing the penetration of Communism, and expressed the hope that the U.S. and Britain would make a greater moral and material contribution to the alliance.

Pakistan's Premier Firoz Khan Noon said the pact's nations must be equipped with weapons "similar to those they may have to encounter," which would call for better arms, and perhaps, missiles. He asked for more monetary support for the pact and said the alliance could not fulfil its obligations as long as present deficiencies exist.

French M.P.'s

(Continued from Page One)

in the name of the City.

He noted that when France some days ago bestowed a high honour on the outgoing Chief-of-Staff, Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan, "every Israeli felt that he was being similarly honoured."

After stressing the role played by France in November 1956, Mayor Agron recalled that since the end of World War II, France and Israel had been the joint target of hatred emanating from certain quarters. He recalled that since 1917, efforts had been made to eliminate French influence in the Middle East, and to prevent the Jews from returning to their homeland.

Although no formal treaty bound the two countries, he continued, there was an unwritten one. He presented each guest with the emblem of the City.

M. Raymond Triboulet, a member of the delegation, expressed the concern felt by everyone for the city of Jerusalem and the dangers it faced.

He recalled the French saying, "Every civilised man has two homelands — his own and France," and declared, "Every lover of freedom has two homelands — his own and Jerusalem."

He hoped that relations between Israel and France would be formalized by a treaty, and wished the "united city of Jerusalem peace and prosperity."

Present at the reception were Israel's Ambassador to France, Mr. Jacob Tsur; the French Ambassador, M. Pierre-Eugene Gilbert; Aluf-Mishne Matityahu Peled, Jerusalem District Commander; Mr. Levi Abrahami, Jerusalem Superintendent of Police; Mr. S. B. Yeshaya, Jerusalem District Representative; Mr. Moshe Rosetti, Clerk of the Knesset; Foreign Ministry Officials; the Vice-Mayors and Councillors.

Second Delay In Negev Arms Case

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA, Monday. — The military trial of Sultan al Huisel, 48, a son of Sheikh Suleiman, charged with being in illegal possession of and trading in Defence Forces arms, was adjourned today because defence counsel again refused to plead, in protest against the trial being held here.

The Court ruled that the trial would be held in Beersheba and that the accused would be tried even if he appeared without defence. But, since the alleged offence carries a possible life-term, the Court would adjourn to give the accused and his attorney opportunity to withdraw their opposition.

Today, Mr. S. Lifshitz appeared in court instead of Mr. Y. Hoenigman who yesterday failed to attend the session for the same reason.

Mr. Lifshitz repeated Mr. Hoenigman's assertion that he had proof that the Beersheba Police were exerting pressure on local witnesses. The lawyer, at the court's request, agreed to submit *in camera* evidence that the witnesses were influenced by the police.

Defence Had Time

The court decided not to transfer the trial outside of Beersheba on the grounds that the defence had been informed in good time of its location. "If the defence had appeared yesterday and put forward the same arguments as today, the Court might have accepted them and transferred the trial elsewhere," the President of the Court, Sgan-Aluf Uri Ruks, declared.

Mr. Lifshitz then declared his intention of walking out of the court, but was interrupted by the President who reprimanded him and ordered that it be recorded in the protocol that the defence was leaving the court. Mr. Lifshitz answered that he was acting at the request of the accused and his family.

BARAZANI PLEADS CANNOT REMEMBER

The defence in the trial of Shoshana Barazani, who is accused of murdering Eliahu Sinani, a watchman at the Ratisbonne Monastery in Jerusalem, yesterday entered a plea before the Jerusalem District Court that she was not responsible for her actions.

The accused herself, in a statement from the witness stand, claimed that because of the difficult time she had in the Ramle prison, where she had been detained for the past few months, and because of a general state of depression, she could not remember all the events relating to the period during which Sinani was killed, but asked the Court to believe her that she was not responsible for his death.

Following her statement, Dr. Yosef Mar, a Jerusalem psychiatrist, testified that the accused, whom he had examined twice, was extremely unbalanced and possessed a definite psychopathic character. Dr. Mar is to continue his testimony today. *(Itim)*

'Incited to Murder' Eilat Man Pleads

Jerusalem Post Reporter

EILAT, Monday. — Ya'acov Deret, who is accused of attempting to murder his former wife and her present husband, Mordechai Gigi, testified in the preliminary hearings of his case here that "a certain person" had incited him to the deed and had even offered him a weapon.

The hearings, which will be continued tomorrow are being conducted before Visiting Magistrate Zion Alouf who is to remain in Eilat for a week to try a backlog of cases.

JAILED FOR SLAPPING EILAT CHAIRMAN

EILAT, Monday. — Niasim Sarusim, a local resident, was today sentenced to a month in prison by Magistrate Zion Alouf for having slapped the Chairman of the Local Council, Mr. H. Nenner, in the face for refusing to allow him into the Council office after hours. *(Itim)*

Heruti Verdict Today

TEL AVIV, Monday. — The verdict in the trial of Ya'acov Heruti, who is accused of libelling Magistrate M. Peretz and of being a leader of a terrorist organization, will be handed down tomorrow morning in the Tel Aviv District Court.

Four Polish Families Allowed To Return, One Changes Mind

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Of the four mixed Jewish-Polish families whose applications to return to Poland have been approved, one has already informed the Ministry of Interior of its intention to remain here. This was stated yesterday in Jerusalem by Dr. J. Zahavi (Goldin), head of the Ministry's Migration Department.

This family decided to stay when suitable work was found for the breadwinner, Dr. Zahavi said.

He pointed out that lack of suitable employment in their chosen vocation was the main factor influencing most of the 150 families (and not 500 as recently reported) who asked to return.

The unfriendly attitude which many of the Christian wives had encountered in some places was only a secondary factor, he believed, adding that once the breadwinner was working, the family generally settled down quickly.

A third factor, making for a desire to leave, was the homesickness of many of the wives for their relatives and friends in Poland.

The Ministry is still studying each application for emigration individually.

Of the four applications so far approved, one concerned a man who had arrived without his family, in the three other cases, the heads of the families proved that they had opted out of Israel citizenship upon arrival.

Storms Drive Ships To Shelter at Haifa

Rough seas have brought a complete stoppage of work in the Tel Aviv and Jaffa Ports. Stormy weather on Sunday sent vessels anchored off the two ports to seek shelter in Haifa harbour.

Inland yesterday, sandstorms reaching 64 k.p.h. swept Beersheba. The town's rainfall up to yesterday — 77 mm. — represents one third of its annual seasonal average, instead of one half, which is usually recorded by this time of the year.

Safad was without electricity for 90 minutes in the morning owing to a break in the lines indirectly caused by gales. Winds raging at 80 k.p.h. felled trees which in turn snapped supply cables. Crews repaired the damage during the storm.

At nearby Mt. Cana'an, over 53 mm. of rain fell within 24 hours. The thermometer dropped to two degrees above zero.

John Charles in Centre For Cardiff Replay

LONDON, Monday (Reuter). — The Welsh soccer team for the World Cup replay against Israel at Cardiff, on Wednesday, February 5, shows three changes — two of them positional — from the side which won 2-0 in the first encounter in Ramat Gan on January 15. —

John Charles, the former Leeds star who now plays for Juventus, the Italian club, moves from inside-right to centre-forward, with Terry Medwin, who led the attack in the first game, switching to the right wing, his club position.

Len Allchurch, of Swansea, who filled the right-wing spot for the last game is excluded this time and Ron Hewitt, of Cardiff, comes in at inside-right.

The team is: Kelsey, Williams, Hopkins, Harrington, Mel Charles, Bowen, Medwin (Captain), Hewitt, John Charles, Ivor Allchurch and Jones. Reserve, Harris.

(Israel Team — P. 2.)

Americanism Award For Little Rock Pupils

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas, Monday (UP). — The nine Negro students who integrated Central High School under paratrooper protection last autumn were yesterday presented with Americanism awards by the American Veterans Committee.

The veterans' group annually presents the citation to persons who, in its opinion, made significant contributions to democracy in the previous year.

F.A.O. CHIEF DUE THURSDAY

The Director General of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, Dr. S. Sen, is due on Thursday for a week's visit at the invitation of the Government, it was announced in Jerusalem yesterday by the Ministry of Agriculture spokesman.

Dr. Sen, who is from India, will be accompanied by the Deputy Director General, Dr. Wallen of Switzerland.

Magen David Adom Raffle Results

The First Prize — a Ford Automobile — was won by Number 6367 in the Magen David Adom Raffle which was held on January 15, 1958, in the presence of members of the Organization's Executive Committee, the Public Committee and the Control Committee which supervised the arrangements for the Drawing. 150 Valuable Prizes were drawn including a Vespa Scooter, won by Number 38486 and further prizes won by the following numbers:

Refrigerators:
9869 9819 9528 12830

Cooking Stove:
194758

Washing Machines:
73594 95567 113966 139922

Radio Gramophone:
44242

Gramophone:
95875

The remainder of the prizes were won by the following numbers:

1686	2366	6551	7741
8865	9117	10349	10808
15165	15795	24280	24509
24840	26647	27908	28597
28606	31243	31887	36317
38222	40211	42863	46443
49013	49739	53240	54448
56309	56726	56981	56287
57226	59061	59695	61454
64795	66042	67252	67891
69265	69364	71310	72311
73826	73712	74188	74894
75475	90816	91869	92763
93225	88579	91951	92307
92308	92767	96872	95945
96057	96297	96299	98403
99569	102569	102865	107015
107950	112576	112629	112711
113246	115445	115719	117611
119905	119067	120920	120990
124983	125983	126055	127435
128125	130071	133188	133974
135178	135498	136837	136985
141027	145344	146015	146772
149106	149622	149835	150411
150677	153369	159832	159907
160765	162745	164076	165017
168476	170516	172411	172758
174005	174097	175282	175550
176292	178062	178947	179237
179468	179485	180021	180037
180606	180721	181535	181769
186365	190131	190441	190754
191912	193249	197417	198051
198372.			

Winners are requested to call on the Main Offices, 9 Rehov Ein-Dor, Hakirya, Tel Aviv, between 9 and 10 a.m. not later than March 15, 1958, in order to collect their prizes.

Heni (née Fein) **and Shmuel Kneller**
are happy to announce the birth of a
SON
The Brit Milah will take place on Thursday, January 30, 1958 at 11 a.m., at the Misgav Ladach Hospital, Jerusalem.
This is the only intimation.

To Mr. Menahem Avidom
Director of Acum Ltd.
Kindly accept our sincerest congratulations on the occasion of your
50th BIRTHDAY
Many happy returns of the day.
Board of Directors, Members and Staff,
ACUM LTD.

RE-BURIAL OF THE HEROES OF THE SINAI CAMPAIGN

who were temporarily laid to rest in Eilat will take place tomorrow, Wednesday, January 29, 1958.

In the Mount Herzl Military Cemetery:
Sgt. Vishnia, David, son of Shmuel, Ness Ziona.
Tur, Hamami, Ya'acov, son of Shalom, Magdiel.
Tur, Yehezkiel, Meir, son of Saleiman, Jerusalem.
The ceremony will take place on Mount Herzl at 1 p.m.
In the Haifa Military Cemetery:
Tur, Cohen, David, son of Moshe Aharon, Kiryat Bialik.
Sgt. T. Fisher, Max, son of Bernard, Kiryat Bialik.
The ceremony will take place at the Haifa Military Cemetery at 1 p.m.
In the Kiryat Shaul Military Cemetery:
Sgn. Karol, Yehuda, son of Elieser, Kfar Glikson.
The Funeral Cortege will leave the civilian Kiryat Shaul cemetery at 1 p.m.
In Shiloah:
Sgt. Salomon Yeshiahu, son of Meir.
The Funeral Cortege will leave Hadar Hatarbut at 4 p.m.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
Manpower Division
Soldiers' Memorial Department

CIRCUS קירקס ענק בא למדינה! MEDRANO

The World's Largest Circus is arriving at Haifa Port
on the s.s. "AVRAHAM GRAETZ"

PREMIERE IN TEL AVIV:
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4
At Kikar Malhei Yisrael (Rehov Frishman — Ibn Gvirol)
SALE OF TICKETS STARTS TODAY: TUESDAY, January 28, at 9 a.m. at: "Kanaf," "Hakartia," "Sherutron" and "Radio-Union."

Economic News from Abroad

U.S. Labour: 30-hour Week

THE fate of President Eisenhower's budget proposals will be closely watched not only on account of their military implications, but also because they may tip the present delicate balance of the U.S. economy. In November, the industrial production index stood at 139, i.e. eight points below the high reached in December 1956, and it declined further last month. Steel output has dropped to 68 per cent of capacity. New appropriations for capital outlays by industrial companies have decreased by a third, and exports are expected to drop by $2,000m. as a sequel to the renewed dollar shortage outside the U.S.

On the other hand, the recent reduction of the discount rate from 3.5 to three per cent has not failed to impress the business community, and residential construction is still going strong.

A return to deficit financing, possibly linked with an increase in the public debt, would presumably exert a marked inflationary influence. Meanwhile, a pull in that direction is provided by the growing tendency among trade unions to demand shorter working hours with no reduction in weekly pay. The transport workers, the oil, chemical and atomic workers and the typographical union have already announced their intention to negotiate a 30-hour or four-day week.

Russian Aid Conditions

FURTHER information about the promises and delivery of Soviet economic aid to countries outside the Soviet bloc has been brought to light by a report in last week's issue of the magazine, "U.S. News and World Report."

It points out that economic aid is contingent upon the borrowers' satisfying the Soviet terms. The beneficiaries are beginning to discover that technical assistance is tied to loans kept firmly in Moscow's control. Some 2,000 Soviet technicians are "on the job" in the Middle East and South Asia, and about 2,000 trainees from the two areas are in Moscow as students.

These countries have also found that loans are made in instalments, not in lump sums, and until the loan is repaid Moscow can pressure borrowers to keep in line with Soviet policy.

So far, only 10 per cent of the $1,500m. promised "economic aid" has been delivered. Some $400m. worth of military aid has, however, been given in full.

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MR. Eshkol's new budget ingeniously combines two contrasting features, each likely to be applauded by many. On the one hand the compass of budgeting has been increased, stricter business terms for State enterprises introduced, home-financing of development projects pushed ahead, and more scope given to productive investments. The economic efficiency of public spending will thus be increased, the taxpayer may be pleased by the concern shown for costs and profits, and conscientious citizens could find several cheering instances of reduced dependence upon foreign aid.

NO BUDGE IN THE BUDGET

On the other hand, the budget has evidently been so framed as to preserve the buoyant atmosphere and the rising trend of consumption and investment that is steadily undermining our economic achievements, and is to a great extent the result of overt and covert subsidies. The Posts, Port and Railways have been put on an almost real-cost basis, but not quite so. There has been no abolition of cost-of-living subsidies nor the overdue increase in National Insurance premiums. The fact that consumption of semi-luxuries is expanding has not been taken as an indication that taxes — direct or indirect — should be increased. Consumers and taxpayers have reason to be grateful to Mr. Eshkol for his moderation, but there is an obvious connection between his leniency and the fact that export premiums had to be almost doubled in order to achieve a (prospective) 25 per cent rise in export proceeds.

Moreover, it is doubtful whether real progress has been achieved in making the public budget all-inclusive, for various equalization funds continue to enjoy an independent existence, and their importance in the maintenance of current prices and rates of exchange is likely rather to expand. In short, while the official presentation increasingly follows the rules of normalcy and sound finance, the behind-the-scenes performance seems to differ from that of former years to a lesser degree than might have been assumed.

However, our economic house must be put in order soon, and the time for doing so draws perceptibly nearer; the golden sands are running out, immigration is coming to a clear slow-down, and the world economy is entering a phase of stabilization if not recession. The current spell could and should have been used for reform to a much greater extent than it has been and this task should have been tackled despite the unpleasant adjustment involved and, of course, without heed to the Tenth Anniversary. Even an attempt to proceed in that direction, through inviting public comment and opposition by making the budget a national challenge, would have been of eminent educational importance, even if the Government would eventually have to concede some points. Instead, Mr. Eshkol has chosen the easy way. The new budget is certain of a smooth passage in the Knesset, unless there is a public clamour for still more tax reductions and subsidies, despite the impossibility of having it both ways.

There remains the (not so remote) possibility of a supplementary budget later in the year, but it would take a big shock to get the public then to accept something inconvenient that would go beyond the habitual post-dated appropriation of surplus revenue. It is to be hoped that the Government will at least do its utmost to sponsor private savings and attract private investments by non-fiscal means.

Prosperity Again Envisaged in New Budget

By Our Economic Editor

DESPITE all the endeavours of the Treasury's Budget Division to present the public with a clear and comprehensive picture of the State's financial development, all but a few "insiders" are likely to be dazzled by the mounting grand total, to the extent of losing sight of its changing composition and significance. However, it is these internal shifts which have partly been the cause of the rapid growth of our State budgets, and in a sense they deserve more publicity than the increases reflecting bigger population and national income and expanding government services.

The estimate for the financial year 1958/59 is about 10 per cent above the revised budget for the current year (ending March next) which would seemingly indicate that government activity is to proceed approximately at the present level (assuming that social and economic development will continue unchanged). But this approach is obviously superficial, apart from a comparison of the staggering figure of IL1,163m. with the original budget for the current year that amounted to only IL850m. Indeed, it is the details that count.

Extra Budgets

To begin with, the new budget has done away with the last remains of the financial autonomy of the Ministries of Posts and Communications, established quite accidentally in the hey-day of the post-Liberation shakedown. A year ago, these extra budgets amounted to IL56m. In future, the Post Office, Railways, and the ports of Haifa and Jaffa are to be dealt with as separate business bodies. Their budgets will be attached to the State budget, but not included in it, except for any resulting surplus or deficit. The budget of the Development Authority, hitherto handled on its own terms, has been similarly attached. The combined total of these "under-the-counter" budgets is IL107m., as against a IL101m. expenditure expected in the current year.

Save for the Railways, which are to be subsidized to an extent of IL4m., each of the other bodies is expected to produce a substantial surplus. The point is, however, that for the first time they will allocate adequate amounts to employees' pension and severance-pay funds, and for depreciation of assets (following the introduction of interest and insurance payments by all government departments in recent years). As a matter of fact, depreciation has been calculated on a basis of original costs. Also, eventual surplus is to be used partly for repayment of the Treasury's loans at their nominal amounts. While undervaluing of government services has not yet been eradicated, great strides have been made towards "square" costing. Of special interest in this respect is the introduction of "royalties" charged to the Post Office for its monopoly of the issue of postage stamps (IL9m.) and maintenance of telephone services (IL7m.). These accounting niceties may seem irrelevant, but they are of an eminent educational importance, and also have a direct bearing on other items of revenue and expenditure.

Next year's tax revenue has been estimated at IL-642m., compared with the original estimate of IL453m. and with the revised one of IL580m for the current year. Of the IL127m. difference between the original and the revised 1957/58 estimate, IL-77m. are accounted for by the inclusion of the Defence Levy and Defence Stamp revenue which was originally left — for no valid reason — outside the framework of the budget proper.

Higher Living Standard

The remaining IL50m. — amounting to 11 per cent of the estimate — has been voted in the recently approved additional budgets, and reflects revenue increased partly as a result of higher rates (e.g. of excise on spirits) and extension of the range of taxable products (e.g. customs duty on rubber, wool and other raw materials), but is mainly due to a level of economic activity and a standard of living higher than had been anticipated a year ago (e.g. home sales of cement in 1957 were 28 per cent greater than in the corresponding period in 1956, sales of intoxicating liquors jumped 26 per cent, sales of better oriental cigarettes increased 18 per cent), and because of the improved tax administration. Moreover, detailed analysis proves that actual revenue will exceed even the revised estimates this year. Thus, cement excise is likely to produce IL28-30m. instead of the IL23m. estimated, entertainment tax almost IL8m. instead of IL2.7m. etc. which means that the total tax target set for the next financial year is almost 10 per cent above the current actual yield.

As a matter of fact, the assumption underlying the new budget is that the present prosperity wave will continue, due to the combined effect of population increase and a moderate rise in the volume of investments and the standard of living. This inherent strength of the Israel economy is considered to be so solid that the higher revenue targets (which can again be assumed to include some substantial hidden reserves) are expected to be achieved without any further increase in taxation rates or introduction of new taxes, despite widespread rumours to the contrary. Thus the IL32m. target of cement excise implies an additional expansion of cement consumption by at most 10 per cent, and the IL75m. estimate for purchase tax (a rise of IL21m. over the current revised estimate) is largely based on the planned extension of the home market for durable consumption goods (refrigerators, furniture, etc.) and textiles that provide the bulk of this revenue.

Reducing Taxes

The Government is apparently so sure of this trend that it is even ready to reduce some taxes (and incidentally take another step towards improving tax collection). Recently, the cinema owners succeeded in wringing out of the Treasury a concession in entertainment tax worth some IL0.36m. a year. The Personal Defence Levy, estimated to yield IL56m. in the current year, is to be abolished (though IL15m. of arrears will be left for the next financial year). Revaluation of assets for the purpose of depreciation allowances is to be legalized shortly, and should cost about IL5m. less in income tax in each of the next two years. A uniform rate of 25 per cent has been introduced for interest on approved debentures and saving schemes, and may be extended as time goes on. A cut in company tax has been announced, and some other minor concessions are in the offing.

This process is the more remarkable as the composition of income tax collection is undergoing a rapid transition. In 1954/55, tax arrears still accounted for 67 per cent of the amounts collected from self-employed and for 42 per cent of those collected from companies. In 1956/57, the respective figures were 61 and 38 per cent, and they are due to drop further as arrears accumulated in the early years of the State are liquidated. Thus, tax collection is dependent to a growing extent upon taxpayers' current earnings. The wage-earners' share in total tax collections was 39 per cent in 1955/56, but is estimated to reach 46 per cent next year. Accordingly, the rise in income tax collection to IL-250m. (compared with IL-204m. in 1956/57) is expected to come from a prospective increase of 15-20 per cent in wage-earners' payments due to higher earnings and from improved and intensified collection from both the self-employed and companies, and finally from the fact that they will have to account for the high profits achieved by suppliers during the Sinai campaign and by citrus growers in the last export season.

However, the "larger" amount of income tax collected will be almost the same as the total raised in the current year in conjunction with the Defence Levy, and as the national income is certain to expand the share of tax ought to diminish.

This development falls into line with the current tendency to rely to a growing extent upon indirect taxes, which accounted for 54 per cent of total tax revenue in 1956/57 (including fees and licences), but which are estimated to reach 58 per cent next year. And, if account is taken of the interest (IL-26m.) and miscellaneous (IL-29m.) revenue (the latter includes Bank of Israel and other profits, Post Office royalties, provident fund allocations of State enterprises, etc.) which is also derived from cost elements that affect prices, the share of direct taxes will drop to 39 per cent. As to the additional IL40m. expected from the abolition of the "Special Exemption from Customs Duty," it has been assumed that the whole amount will be refunded to the respective institutions and local authorities, though eventually this may prove an over-estimate. It is also worth noting that the Jewish Agency's participation is to rise from this year's IL18m. to IL25m.

Extraordinary Budget

IN the extraordinary budget, too, it is the internal shifts that should command our attention, for the grand total of IL436m. is only 6 per cent above the current year's revised amount. However, only 62 per cent of this is to be raised from counterpart funds of foreign capital inflow, compared with 74 per cent in 1956/58, while the share of Reparations and American grants is to drop to 33 per cent, as against 60 per cent in 1954/55 and 40 per cent in the current year. Foreign loans — presumably including a part of the expected Eximbank loan — are to provide IL128m., repayments and depreciation allowances IL45m., and domestic loans IL94m., more than double the amount raised in 1956/57. The rest is to come from sale of State property (IL13.5m.) and from the ordinary revenue (IL11m.), while the Jewish Agency's participation is to diminish from IL18m. to IL24.5m. The trend towards normalcy is evident in this field too.

On the expenditure side the general pattern of recurrent items remains almost unchanged, with Defence (including Police and Special Budgets) accounting for 26 per cent of the total, and increased allocations going to education, health, and welfare. The allocation of IL3m. to National Insurance has presumably been made to obviate an increase in premiums (that would have been sounder but less popular). The IL3m. reduction in the amount of subsidies to the home market (to IL38.5m.) refers only to the net amount, for the gross sum of IL61m. includes bigger profits on imported butter, fodder, proteins etc. However, there is to be some shift from food subsidies (several have been abolished of late) to those payable to producers (of vegetables, eggs, etc.). A significant increase in export subsidies is to take place — from IL29m. to IL49m. — which are to be paid in respect of $133m. of export proceeds of the total $160m. of commodities exports envisaged next year.

Dramatic Shifts

The most dramatic shifts are, however, to take place in the Development Budget, with sharply increased allocations for power plants (IL35m.), oil (IL15m.), the Jordan Diversion (IL11m.), industry (IL55m.) and agriculture (IL106m.), that will account between them for 61 per cent of the total, as compared with 47 per cent in the current year. On the other hand, investments in mining are to decrease at last (to IL17m.), and in housing from the current IL80m. to IL55m. Moreover, housing in new settlements (included in "agriculture") is to get one half of the current year's IL18.5m. Though more is to be invested in public and educational buildings (IL9m.), the overall allocation for building seems thus to have been reduced by about IL50m. i.e. 40 per cent, while building costs are now perhaps 5 per cent higher than a year ago.

This reduction reflects, of course, a diminishing flow of immigration which is expected to continue in the coming financial year. But it is bound to cause repercussions in many other branches of our economy, and a reduced volume of building activity is hardly compatible with the expansionary prospects envisioned in the revenue estimates. As a matter of fact, the funds put at the disposal of the Employment Division of the Ministry of Labour have been doubled (to reach IL30 m.) so as to enable it to provide work for an average of 19,000 earners daily, compared with 11,000 that had been envisaged a year ago. This, too, is difficult to equate with the expected prosperity, unless the increased allocation is viewed as a kind of double insurance. In fact, it can hardly be assumed that building activity is expected to drop to the extent seemingly indicated by the 1958/59 Development Budget, for this allocation forms but a part of the overall financing of the Ministry of Labour's long-term housing programme. In addition, more encouragement will presumably be given to private building activity, and to private savings capable of complementing mortgage loans offered from public sources.

Readers' Letters

DAGON SILO

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — As one who knows something about grain and grain transport, I do not doubt that the expansion of the Dagon elevator's facilities is desirable.

The Port Manager's contention that the Silo was constructed solely for unloading grain, and its removal from the port is erroneous and irrational. All the world over, elevators are established and used for the purposes of quick unloading, storage and distribution in the most economical way. It is desirable, for many reasons, to have enlarged inland storage capacity, too, but it is not absolutely essential in considering the necessity for enlarging the Dagon elevator. Congestion of the port has nothing to do with the enlargement of the Silo. The Silo would be extended only to the west in the direction of Bat-Galim, in an area which is in any case fenced off from the port, separated from it by the railway and already reserved for the Silo. The only addition needed would be another length of quay for one ocean-going steamer (which we do not yet have anyway), which would mean an extension of the port facilities rather than an addition to any possible present congestion. It might be necessary to have extended railway sidings at the Silo site, or even in Bat-Galim, but that need not be the worry of the Port Manager. Under these circumstances, I do not understand what the Port Manager means by the necessity of "organic" extension of all port facilities.

An addition of 20,000 tons' storage or trans-shipment capacity has nothing to do with port development, and is required for the following reasons: one ocean-going steamer with grain or soya-beans has a capacity of 10,000 tons—i.e., about two steamers can fill the elevator; increases in American grants-in-aid will make for an increase in the quantity to be shipped here. It is desirable to unload two ocean-going steamers at the same time, or to discharge one boat and load an export boat.

If the present machinery is overstrained, which I do not doubt, a sudden breakdown of the pneumatic machinery for several days may have disastrous effects. Steamers will be on the way and their discharge will not be possible, thus running up demurrage in foreign currency, or they may have to be discharged by the primitive methods in use before the Silo existed. A standin should now be available in case of a breakdown, not to mention the necessary extension and the requisite machinery.

In addition, if the Dagon Management is able to tackle the problem of rentability, investment, etc., what economist could object to such an extension?

Yours, etc.,
"GRAINMAN"
(Name and Address supplied)
Tel Aviv, January 7.

INDIAN ALIYA

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — May I [illegible] in reference to your article today about immigration from India, that the 37 social cases referred to (who have remained in Cochin) could easily be supported by the 2,000-strong Cochin community most successfully settled in agricultural settlements here. This would close the chapter of *aliya* from Cochin.

As regards Dr. Olswanger's suggestion that the 10,000 immigrants from India should be transported here by boat, this would also enable them to bring all their belongings. I am sure that some of them would settle in Eilat on their arrival.

Yours, etc.,
D. R. SHALLOM
Ex-President of the B'nei Yisrael Community of India
Tel Yosef, January 20.

MECHANICAL POSTMAN

British mail authorities are experimenting with mechanized letter sorting in order to reduce the mounting wage bill, which accounts for 70 per cent of the total cost of postal service and has driven the British Post Office into the red for the first time since 1921. Ten sorting machines costing £15,000 each have been ordered and are said to be five times as efficient as manual sorting. Other machines are in the experimental stage. A public opinion study is to be carried out shortly concerning the standardization of envelope sizes and the introduction of a code system for addresses, which would make automatic sorting by electronic machines possible.

Supermarket v. The Rest

By Our Economic Correspondent

THE discussion about how to streamline the marketing of agricultural produce has been going on for years. The marketing cooperatives fight the growers' tendency to sell their produce "off the field" to buyers who approach them, not with higher prices, but with ready cash. The settlers are dissatisfied with the return for their produce. They come to town to find that the shops have added 15, 20 or even 30 per cent to their prices. The shopkeepers complain bitterly about the auction system in the wholesale markets where the big cooperatives have it all their own way and the small retailer is often forced to buy what he cannot sell in order to get a certain amount of those goods which bring returns.

Now, hopes are expressed that all these ills can be cured by one panacea, the supermarket. Promises are made of higher pay to growers and canners and lower prices and comfortable shopping for the customer.

Village to Shop

Years ago an enterprising reporter tried to find out why growers get so much less for their product than they believed themselves due. He selected a case of vegetables packed in a village and followed it to the auctioner in Tel Aviv and from there to the shop. He discovered a number of hitches on the long road: time lost in transport, disorder during auctioning, among others.

But how things are handled is only a small section of the whole complicated picture of marketing. Marketing-habits differ widely. There are settlements which will insist on sending only first-grade produce in order to keep up their good name. Others will cheerfully spread unripe or rotten strawberries on the bottom of the box and cover them with perfect fruit. There are transport routes which lead straight from the settlement to the town. There are others in which the produce is carried on a crazy roundabout journey, involving prohibitive transport costs before the goods reach their destination. Some produce is marketed in a fairly standardized and hygienic way — bottled milk for instance — while other items would horrify the consumer if he were aware of the number of unwashed hands which have handled the goods.

Types of Service

What can a supermarket do which the big cooperatives cannot? In order to answer this it is first necessary to define a supermarket: a big department store which sells standardized goods with the minimum of sales personnel and which saves salaries for the employer and time for the buyer, who can collect everything he wants while wandering around, taking down ready-packed merchandise from the shelves or simply presenting a shopping list. There is a difference between a shop with self-service and a supermarket, mainly in size — in the U.S. the minimum yearly turnover of a supermarket is several hundred thousand dollars. We have today both self-service stores and one supermarket here. Several cooperatives have opened self-service shops. It is significant that they spring up in well-to-do quarters. The Tel Aviv "Shekem" which serves soldiers and policemen can also be regarded as a sort of supermarket.

The supermarket, like the big European department store, is a blessing for housewives who have no storage or transport worries. Those who can afford to shop once a week will find it worth their while even if the supermarket is far from home. It would, of course, be a great help if the supermarket were to accept orders by telephone and deliver. But such a system could operate only with a limited clientele and the operations of a supermarket are based on a very high turnover.

Some of the reasons for setting up a supermarket are lack of labour, and high wages. One of its prerequisites is a range of highly standardized goods. We certainly have no lack of labour but we do have high wages. To introduce a form of marketing which needs very high investment capital and cuts out labour is a most controversial act and the opposition from small shopkeepers is a warning not lightly to be disregarded. At a time when we need capital for primary production it is questionable, too, whether we should encourage investments in luxury services.

Varied Quality

As to standardized merchandise: it does not yet exist here. Even if you buy a can with a familiar label you are by no means sure that the quality of the product will be the same that you bought the last time. The canning expert will tell you that he can never be sure that he will get the ordered quality or variety from his grower. Each grower usually has a small plot and if orders are placed with dozens of them their peas or beans will vary from month to month and from plot to plot.

The supermarket will change exactly this, say its advocates. It will accustom people to standards; it will show them that only first-rate goods are acceptable. By doing this it will at long last pave the way for greater exports. But is that the only way to achieve this? Can it not be done without sinking millions in a venture which is built up on the basis of high consumption and a high standard of living and by luring people to spend more and more?

Weizmann Institute—At Brussels Show

Five of the Israel science exhibits at the 1958 Brussels Exhibition represent instruments and work developed at the Weizmann Institute of Science, according to a dispatch received here from the Belgian capital.

To be on display in the Palace of Science at the Exhibition, which opens in April, these exhibits are:

- **The Reboul Vacuum Spectrometer-Refractometer developed by Dr. J.H. Jadg and Dr. M.A. Rhobfeld of the Infrared Section;**
- **Method of ground-water tracing with radio-iodine (I131), developed in the Isotopes Department;**
- **A rotation viscometer with electrostatic restoring torque, developed by Dr. H. Eisenberg, of the Polymers Department, and Dr. E.H. Frei, of the Electronics Department;**
- **An E.V.T. Indicator: Microvisiometer, developed by Dr. E.H. Frei, of the Electronics Department;**
- **The distillation plant for "heavy water" production, a unique and inexpensive method using a fractional column, which has resulted from the Isotopes Department's work over the past few years.**

One of the items of particular interest is that of ground water tracing with radio-iodine (I131). An experiment was carried out by the Isotopes Department at the Institute to test a method which, when successfully developed, will enable the determination of direction, velocity and quantities of ground-water flow. In the experiment, a radio-active solution was injected at Point A and pumped out at Point B. The pumped water was constantly monitored with a scintillation counter built at the Weizmann Institute.

Frutarom Makes Trichlorethylene

By YA'ACOV ARDON

ELECTROCHEMICALS (Frutarom) Ltd of Acre reports that it now manufactures trichlorethylene at the rate of 1,500 tons a year. It is used mainly as a metal degreasing agent, applied before plating with nickel, chrome etc. It is a standard chemical in industrial countries. (In France it is to be found in every garage and is a medium for cold vulcanizing processes), and was hitherto imported for the Bedek Aircraft Co., Kaiser-Frazer, Amcor and other plants, Electrochemicals report.

In vaporized form it is 40 times more effective than benzine, and with a boiling point of 86 degrees Centigrade it consumes an eighth of the quantity of fuel needed to boil water. Trichlorethylene is non-inflammable and leaves no odour. Insurance companies may be expected to lower premiums for plants using it in place of benzine. Five kilos are required for degreasing a ton of metal, the company states.

Oil presses use trichlorethylene as a solvent, and the resultant oilcake is fit for use as cattle fodder. Paper and fabrics impregnated with it become water-repellent. Sales agents are I.C.I. and orders have been received from several Mediterranean countries. The chemical is manufactured according to a formula of the French Pechiney concern with which Electrochemicals has a technical service agreement.

Distributors:
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Stocks and Commodities

Better Tone in Tel Aviv

IN almost all sections on Sunday the tone was better, prices generally higher than last week. In the linked bonds section, Tavei Dollar reached a new all time high on continuing demand. Other linked bonds improved, among them 4 per cent Registered Sterling A Stock, Defence bonds, Palestine Electric, Keren Hayesod, Igrot and Rassco. Elsewhere, Bank Leumi shares made a sharp recovery after last week's fall, while African-Palestine, Kurdaneh, Moller, Textile, Palestine Cold Storage and Delek lost some ground. Dead Sea debentures and Palestine Electric second prefs withdrew slightly. I.L.-D.C. shares went ex 9 per cent dividend.

On the "curb," the Housing Loan Saving Bonds were steady. Some demand for Israel Oil Prospectors brought prices to around IL6.250 for these shares and around 95 per cent for Naphta shares.

In New York, Israel-American Oil shares went up to $1.-.

New York Optimistic

THE feeling that the President's economic report is not just window-dressing, but that the economic advisers are genuinely confident about the outlook for 1958, is spreading in business circles, who hope that the recession will be halted in the third quarter of 1958 at the latest, through the combined effect of defence spending and business expenditure on equipment, as well as an increase of investment in highways and housing.

Wall Street closed the week very steady, with gains widespread. Dow Jones average for 30 Industrials was 450.66 as against 444.12 last week and for 20 Rails 107.63 as against 107.10.

London Improved

THE London stock markets finished the week on a satisfactory note. Gilt-Edged securities were helped by the Bank Rate Tribunal Report, Reuter's Daily Index for Gilt-Edged was 71.7 as against 71.3 last week and for Industrials 183.5 as against 183.8 last week.

Oils Firm in Paris

REPORTS on new drillings in the Sahara spurred the demand for oils on the Paris Bourse. Esso Standard and Frances des Petroles advanced by over Ffrs.2,000.- in a single day. On the other hand, gold prices registered further declines with one kilobar at Ffrs.536,000.- as against Ffrs.542,000.- last week and the Sovereign Ffrs.4,460.-. The unofficial rate for the U.S. $ was Ffrs.457.-.

More than $500m. in loans are expected shortly by France from the International Monetary Fund, the European Payments Union and from the U.S.

By arrangement with I.L. Feuchtwanger Bank Ltd.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

JANUARY 27, 1958

Pop. Loan 1949/50 (IL.20)	100½
4% Comp. Loan 56/57	79¾
4% Comp. Loan	65½
1½% War Loan 54/59	—
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser. 3	96½
3½% Tavei Dollar z)	86½
4% Reg. Sterling "A"	92
Def. Loan Bonds 63/5 f)	90¾
4½% Def. Bonds f)	99
4½% Def. Bonds g)	99¾
4½% Loc. C. Debs. f)	97½
4½% Loc. C. Debs. g)	98½
Pal. Elec. conf. sh (L.m.)	209
4½% Bonds 58/62 f)	102½
ditto g)	108½
Keren Hayesod	
4½% Deb. 58/62 f)	97¾
ditto g)	107½
6% Deb. 59/68 f)	96½
ditto g)	98½
Igrath Ltd.	
6½% Deb. 58/62 f)	99¾
Rassco 6½% Deb. 58/68	
Class "A" f)	99½
Class "B" g)	104½
Bk. Leumi ord. sh.	148½
Bearer Savings Cert. '52	91½
Bk. Leumi Investment	
Ord. sh. 'B' reg.	104½
Ellern's Inv. ord.	153
6-6½ con. debs.	—
Ata ord. "B" sh.	79½
"Kardanith" ord. "B"	79½
7% con. debs. 59/68	74½
"Teva" ord. sh.	82
Pal. Cold St. ord. sh. reg.	122
Paz 6% debs. 60/64 reg.	96
Binar 6% debs. 58/65	96
Ntr 8% pref. sh.	99
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord sh.	79
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh.	89
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	76
5% debs.	78½
Afr. Pal Inv. ord. sh.	62½
Moller ord. sh. reg.	2100
Pal. Brewery 8% con. debs.	80
Assis Bejarano "B" sh.	75
Nesher 6% debs. "A" 58/64	112
Pal. Potash "A" ord. sh.	58
Dead Sea Works	
5% Deb. reg.	216
Delek ord. sh. "C"	82
Mekorot pref. sh.	70½
Jordan Exploration Co.	
Ord. sh. reg.	75½

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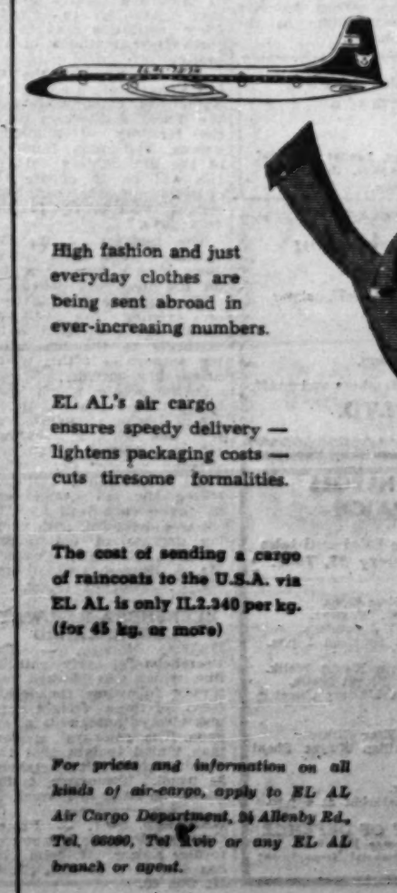
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